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The North Carolinian.

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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN
POWER
JOB PRINTING
ESTABLISHMENT
Is supplied with all the requisites for doing first-class Job Printing business, and promptly executes Wedding Cards, Visiting Cards, Business Cards, Ball Cards, Fancy Show Cards, Posters, Handbills, Programmes, Billheads, Dodgers, Bills of Fare, Wine Cards, Law Cases and Points, Statements, Pamphlets, Circulars, Books, etc., in the latest and neatest styles and at the lowest prices. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

Grass and Flowers.

The land is beautiful with grass and flowers;
With zones of glory summer rings the world;
The children gambol with the dancing hours;
Smoothly they journey as the one cloud curled
High up the blue, and their feet the grass and flowers
Caress, as though they fell soft as the showers.
Now wherefore, flowers, will each benignant eye
Shut sweet beneath the children's feet; and, grass,
Why bear ye the children's weight without a cry?
Listen! from the flowers and grass a voice: Alas!
Cannot we let them tread as merrily
Some day, so long, so long, on them shall lie?
—JOHN VANCE CHENEY, in Harpers.

LOVE IN A CEMETERY.

BY HELEN FOREST GRAVES.

"Hev ye visited our cemetry yet?" said Mrs. Bilberry to Mr. Montaigne.

"It's a dreadful sightly spot!"

"Indeed?" said Mr. Montaigne.

"Poor, dear Bilberry is buried there!" sighed the widow.

"Yes?"

Mr. Montaigne strove to put on an interested look.

"I go there every day to weep over his dear remains," added Mrs. Bilberry, looking into the folds of an immense black-bordered pocket-handkerchief.

"Very proper, I should think," said Mr. Montaigne smothering a yawn.

"Meditation among the tombs is dreadful improving," said the widow.

"I should suppose so."

"Our parson, he goes and walks there when he's studyin' up a sermon," said Mrs. Bilberry. "Ah, dear me, we're all mortals, Mr. Montaigne!"

"So I have always heard," observed the gentleman.

And he took up his newspaper with such a decidedly studious air that Mrs. Bilberry took the hint at last and disappeared into the dairy.

Mrs. Bilberry had been much elated when the little net of her advertisement in the Daily Towandus Herald had caught such a fine fish for a summer boarder as Mr. Paul Montaigne.

"Not as I need to keep boarders," Mrs. Bilberry had remarked looking complacently around her neat kitchen with its rows upon rows of shining milk-pans, its glittering copper boiler, and its well scrubbed floor of Georgia pine. "I thank goodness as Bilberry left me tolerably well provided for. But a lone woman needs something to distract her attention, and it may as well be a boarder as anything else.

But Miss Merritt, the dressmaker, and Sarah Louisa Lirrip, who kept the little thread and needle store opposite, soon expressed their opinions on the subject.

"As true as I live and breathe," said Maria Merritt, "Barbara Bilberry has put on colors again."

"Red ribbons in her bonnet!" snorted Sarah Louisa, "and blue bows in her Sunday cap!"

"It's clear enough what she's arter," said Miss Merritt cutting the sleeves of Mrs. Squire Simpson's new silk dress wrong in her excitement.

"An old creetur like her, that's fifty if she's a day!" said Sarah Louisa who was only forty-nine.

"And he young enough to be her son!" added Miss Merritt.

"He ain't such a fool as that!" said Sarah Louisa.

"Whatever she may be," added Maria. "Jenny Ford," to her pretty apprentice, "where's them bias seams? Is this a time to be staring out of a window, when there's so much to be done, and Mrs. Squire Simpson going to the White Mountains next week.

Mrs. Bilberry was much scandalized the next day at the Sunday-school picnic, when the parson, an absent-minded old bachelor, introduced Mr. Montaigne to Jenny Ford.

"He's a dreadful pinsman!" sighed the widow. "But he'd orter to reflect that Mr. Montaigne belongs to one of the best Philadelphia families, and Jane Ford ain't nothing but a dressmaker's apprentice."

It was scarcely a week afterward that Mrs. Bilberry, who had been to order sugar and coffee at the village store, saw Jenny Ford tripping along, with Mr. Montaigne walking at her side, carrying a flat straw basket in her hand.

"They're going to the cemetery for autumn leaves," said Mrs. Bilberry to herself. "I'll go too!"

So she left the parcels of sugar and coffee under a blackberry patch by the roadside, and trudged along after the couple, keeping, however, at a prudent distance.

"Of all pert, forward minxes," reflected Mrs. Bilberry, "that Jane Ford is the pertest and forwardest. Anybody would know as she painted, and if she's fool enough to suppose people believe all that fluffy yellow hair to be her own, she's awfully mistook. And, after all, she's only a dressmaker's apprentice, and hasn't a penny in all the world. They are going into the cemetery gates. I thought so! Mr. Montaigne can go there fast enough after autumn leaves for Jane Ford, but he has never so much as asked where my poor deer Bilberry is buried. Now he's got his head close down to hers, and she's a-lookin' up at him in that saucy, smilin' way as she deserves to have her ears boxed for! I do wonder what they're sayin'? Now they're sitting down on the rustic seat by Mr. Mopsley's family vault, where the little marble cherubs is a-holdin' up the candlesticks! And if I could get around to the other door on Laurel Walk, I could creep close to the gratin', and hear every word they're utterin'. It's a good idea: I'm glad I thought on it!"

And writhing her serpentine way behind hedges of rhododendron and glossy clumps of laural and box, the Widow Bilberry lifted the latch of old Mr. Mopsley's family vault, and crept into it, like a middle-aged ghost in a false front and a dyed alpaca dress.

Now, although the interior of a vuult may be said to be an improving place. it is hardly a cheerful one. The stone floor is apt to be mildewed; the wreathes of dried immortelles rustle unpleasantly under foot and there is a lack of ventilation which strikes one as dismal in the extreme.

Mrs. Bilberry shuddered as she stole along toward the iron grating which looked out upon the shady seat where Jenny Ford was sitting and Mr. Montaigne bending devotedly over her.

"I know you are not in earnest," said Jenny, picking up the scarlet petals of a late September rose which she held.

"But I am," said Mr. Montaigne.

"You don't really mean it?"blushed Jenny.

"But I do."

"I am only a poor girl,"said Jenny, "apprenticed to a dressmaker."

"You are rich in youth and beauty, and all the sweetest attributes of womanood," answered Paul enthusiastically.

"Ah-h-h!" groaned the Widow Bilberry, unable longer to repress her strong disfavor.

"Goodness, gracious me," cried Jenny, jumping up. "What's that?"

"The wind," answered Paul.

"I am sure I heard something rustle in that vault," said Jenny. "Oh, dear, if it should be a ghost.

"Rats," suggested Montaigne; "or dead leaves. Don't be alarmed, dearest!"

"Dearest!" repeated the Widow Bilberry to herself. "Well, I never!"

"Oh, do let us come away!" said Jenny.

("Forward puss!") thought Mrs. Bilberry.)

"It shall be as you choose," said Mr. Montaigne.

And the young people strolled off, leaving old Mr. Mopsley's family vault, with its little marble cherubs, far behind.

No sooner had they turned the winding curve of the walk than Mrs. Bilberry gave vent to he over-charged feelings with a sniff that echoed through the solemn stone arches like the wail of a disembodied spirit.

"I'll go home." said Mrs. Bilberry.

But, as she presently discovered, this was easier said than done. The latch of Mr. Mopsley's family vault was rusted, and obstinately declined to stir when she attempted to release herself.

"It can't be possible that I'm shut up alive in this horrid place?" gasped Mrs. Bilberry, a cold dew breaking out upon her forehead. "It's as bad as that there gal in the 'Old Oak Chest,' as Melindy Simpson's company song tells about."

But the creeping yellow sunshine rippled up the dismal walls and vanished, the gray twilight set in, and still Mrs. Bilberry found herself a captive.

To the actual uncomfortable realities of the position began to be added the torments of superstitious fears.

Mrs. Bilberry began to remember the last Mopsley who was buried there, and trace, in the lurking shadows that filled each angle, grisly likenesses to his yellow and sunken countenance.

And then she remembered the packages of sugar and coffee under the blackberry vines, and Sally Ann, the hired girl, who would inevitably be filching the strawberry jam and reading novels behind the buttery door.

"Whatever shall I do?" groaned Mrs. Bilberry, with her face flattened against the iron grating, like a wild animal of a new description.

But just then the welcome sound of a footstep came rapidly along the graveled walk—Mr. Montaigne, looking for a ribbon scarf which pretty Jenny Ford had somewhere dropped.

"Mr. Montai-ai-aigne!" screamed the widow. "Help—for heaven's sake, help!"

Mr. Montaigne started, naturally enough. One does not expect to be hailed in a cemetery, at twilight, out of the deeps of a family vault.

"It's me," said the widow, ungrammatical, but emphatic—"me, Barbara Bilberry."

"Where are you?" said Mr. Montaigne.

"In Mr. Mopsley's family vault!" sobbed the widow. "Please to come around by the other path and let me out."

Mr. Montaigne obeyed in considerable surprise.

"How on earth came you here?" said he.

"I—I was a-meditatin'," said the widow.

"Humph!" remarked Mr. Montaigne, glancing keenly around him. "You must have been able distinctly to overhear anything that was said outside, then!"

Mrs. Bilberry turned very red.

"I couldn't help it," said she. "I didn't mean to be an eavesdropper."

"If you did," said Mr. Montaigne, quietly, "you are pretty well punished for it."

Jenny Ford was married to Mrs. Bilberry's Philadelphia boarder at Christmas, and the dress-maker and needle-and-thread storekeeper both say that it served Barbara Bilberry right.

Perhaps it did!—Saturday Night.

An Unknown Egyptian Race.

Great interest is displayed in the revelation made by W. M. Flinders Petrie at Edinburgh, that in excavating in the district between Gebelin and Abydos last year remains were found of a hitherto unknown race of people whom he is disposed to identify with the Amorites. In one of their towns which he has unearthed thirty miles north of Thebes, nearly 2,000 graves were opened. Not a single scarab, amulet or other Egyptian object was found, and the bodies, instead of being mumified and stretched at full length, were buried in a sitting posture with knees both to the shoulders and all facing the west. They were a large and powerful people many over six feet in height, with brown wavy hair, prominent aquiline nose and a big leg development, suggesting that they were mountaineers. They seem also to have been cannibals. Although there is no sign of alphabet or hieroglyphics, they were well advanced in the use of metals and had better and more artistic pottery than the Egyptians, though all handmade, showing that the potter's wheel was unknown to them. This unlooked for appearance of a new factor in the problem of our oldest civilization has naturally made a deep impression in scientific circles, and there is eager curiosity on all sides to know more of it. It is supposed that these graves date from about the seventh dynasty, or 3,000 B. C., and that these were the people who overran Egypt under the Hyksos or Shepherd Kings,—New York Times.

A College for Monkeys.

The Garner idea of monkey language and general humanlike intelligence is to be given a thorough test at Calcutta. At that place says the St. Louis Republic a college for the cultivation of the higher senses of precocious monkeys has been established and some wonderful results are confidently anticipated. The "school" is the result of an agitation on the part of some very advanced evolutionists and naturalists, who know enough concerning the monkey's charateristics to firmly believe that he can be taught to "talk" in a way, enough, at least, to express wants. The method to be employed is known by the name of the "letter-block" system. A block alphabet in which the letters are all highly colored is arranged before the monkey student. With these he will be taught to arrange some simple word such as "pie," and as soon as the word is completed he will be given a piece of pie as a prize. The promoters of the scheme are confident of success.

A Fox Hunt in a Pantry.

Mrs. T. P. Glover of Hartford, Oxford County, witnessed a fox-hunt recently which ended in a very novel way. While standing at the rear door of her house, she heard the baying of hounds in the woods, but as the sound is a common one in that neighborhood she thought little of it. She left the door open, and as she walked about the kitchen, the sounds became more distinct and appeared to be coming nearer to the house. Soon Mrs. Glover heard a noise in the pantry, and going there she found a fox jumping about tipping over pans of milk and making a mess of everything there. She closed the door and let the fox thrash about as much as he wished. Soon the hounds came along on the trail and dashed against the pantry door, and then the hunters appeared. They were informed of the condition of affairs and one of them went into the pantry and dispatched the fox.—Maine Sportsman.

New Treatment of Stammerers.

It is said that stammerers rarely, if ever, show any impediment of speech when speaking in whispers. On this fact a new method of treatment has been advocated, which is as follows: For the first ten days speaking is prohibited. This will allow rest to the voice, and constitutes the preliminary state of treatment. During the next ten days speaking is permissible in the whispering voice, and in the course of the next fifteen days the ordinary conversational tone may be gradually employed.—New York Telegram.

Superiority of the Pen.

Get a move on my boy. Keep pushing.

Do you know why the pen is always spoken of as mighty? It is because the pen is constantly shoving ahead and making its mark.

On the other hand the pencil always has to be led.—Rockland, Me., Tribune.

PRISON-MADE GOODS.

CARLISLE IGNORES THE LAW ON THE SUBJECT.

American Wage Earners Are Entitled to Know Why Goods Made Abroad by Convicts Are Imported to This Country, Contrary to Law.

A very interesting debate took place in the House of Commons a few months ago upon the importation of prison made goods into the United Kingdom. The protection sentiment existing among members of Parliament was very marked, and the Government endeavored to terminate the debate by counting out the House, but the effort failed. It was a long time before Mr. Brice, the President of the British Board of Trade, responded to the taunts of those who desired protection for English labor. The subject of his remarks was that it was impossible to check the importation of prison made goods, because there was no method of proving what goods had or had not been made by prison labor, and the Board of Trade had not framed any regulations upon the subject. Referring to our own law to check the importation of foreign prison made goods into the United States Mr. Bryce said:

"He had taken steps to ascertain what regulations the Secretary of the Treasury had made, and he was informed that he had made none." (Laughter.)

For the information of our Secretary of the Treasury, Hon. John G. Carlisle, we quote Section 24 of the Gorman tariff as follows:

"That all goods, wares, articles and merchandise manufactured wholly or in part in any foreign country by convict labor shall not be entitled to entry at any of the ports of the United States, and the importation thereof is hereby prohibited, and the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to prescribe such regulations as may be necessary for the enforcement of this provision."

American labor would like to know what regulations our Secretary of the Treasury has prescribed to enforce this provision. We are not aware, and we do not suppose Mr. Carlisle is aware, to what extent foreign prison made goods are imported and sold in our markets. The law, however, is mandatory that they "shall not be entitled to entry at any of the ports of the United States."

During the debate in Parliament it was stated that the prison labor was hired out to manufacturers and that goods were made to which English marks and labels were attached, the goods then being shipped to England and sold in the English markets. Undoubtedly this is being done in our own markets in the case of dry goods, brushes, buttons, coir mattings, etc.

As an instance, we draw the attention of Secretary Carlisle to the fact that from October, 1894, up to the end of February, 1895, during the first six months' operation of the Gorman tariff, our imports of foreign brushes amounted to $264,260.

Will Secretary Carlisle kindly explain to what extent these brushes were prison made? Will he also explain what regulations he has prescribed under the authority given him by Congress to enforce Section 24 of the present tariff law. In case the Secretary of the Treasury has failed "to prescribe such regulations as may be necessary for the enforcement of this provision," will Mr. Carlisle be good enough to explain, for the information of American wage earners, why he has failed to prescribe any such regulations?

Chickens Come Home to Roost.

A Louisiana correspondent tells us that "some remarkably fine chickens have come home to roost this year." The free trade policy is now bearing fruit of the heaviest kind in Louisiana. Wages have been cut down from 30 to 40 per cent.; sugar has sold at prices below the cost of production. No money can be obtained for the expenses incidental to the cultivation of the next crop. Sheriffs and marshals have been busy selling out plantations at unheard of prices.

A few cases in point are the Rosehill plantation of 1200 acres, with a central factory which was erected during the last bounty year at a cost of over $100,000 for the new machinery alone, the whole property, including factory, mules and tools, being disposed of at a forced sale for $15,000. Another plantation, the Marshfield, of two thousand acres, with its large crop, with mules, tools, sugar house, dwellings, laborers' houses and numerous other buildings, were all sacrificed on the altar of free trade for the sum of $5500. At recent sales by the United States Marshal in New Orleans 108 farms and plantations have been sold, most of them improved homes, at prices ranging from $30 to $2 per acre, several forty-acre farms being sold for $25.

Each day adds to the long record of ruin, and very many are now feeling the effect of what they themselves have helped to bring about. Surely this terrible state of affairs will arouse the people of Louisiana to shake off those fetters that have bound them to the party of free trade, which is directly responsible for all their woes.

Johnnie's Nest Egg.

Freedom From Labor, Too.

The Democratic party is always for something free. It has advocated free whisky and free trade, and of course it must next declare for free silver. The only thing which the Democrats did not want free was the negro.—Cleveland Leader.

A Vital Point.

There is one point in the whole discussion that we must not lose sight of, namely, that whatever the causes of the draining of our Treasury of its gold, they can have nothing whatever to do with the fact that, under the new tariff, the income of the Government is not sufficient to meet its expenses.

In other words, it is being demonstrated that the lowering of duties has not increased the amount of imports to anything like the figures that were expected.

What does this show?

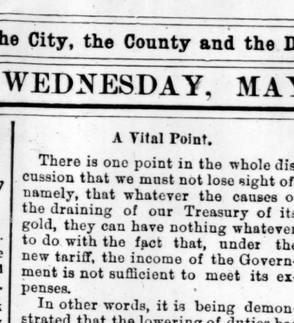
That the people have no purchasing power, and when that is the case they cannot buy, never mind how cheap things are.

And why have they no purchasing power?

Because so many are out of work, and because even those that are at work have had to put up with heavy reductions in wages.

It all comes down, therefore, to that first principle, that if we want great National prosperity we must do everything in our power to provide work for everybody at high wages, to uphold—and constantly increase—the purchasing power of the masses, for without that we may pass all the tariff laws and financial measures we like; we can go on indefinitely issuing bonds; it will all ultimately end in just one way—the individual will be just as unable to make both ends meet as will be the Government of the Nation of which he is a citizen.—John C. Freud, in Music Trades.

That Dollar Wheat.



More Buying Abroad, Less Work Here.

The American people are not likely to be compelled to go naked for some time to come, the supply of cotton goods now in our markets being considerably more than ample for the trade requirements. Since the new tariff went into effect, up to February 28, 1895. our imports of cotton cloths compare as follows with our imports during the corresponding six months earlier:

COTTONS.

Article	September 1 to March 1. 1894-95. Square yards.	1893-94. Square yards.	Increase Square yards.
Not bleached, dyed, etc.	917,427	762,568	154,859
Bleached, dyed, etc.	25,856,969	15,727,988	10,128,981

It will be noted that we have bought from abroad over 10,000,000 square yards more of bleached and dyed cotton cloths under the Gorman tariff, with a slight increase in our imports of unbleached and undyed. If business is good enough to create a healthy demand for these larger imports, over and above the total possible output of our own factories, well and good; if not, then the demand for American cottons must fall off, with an accumulation of stocks, and ultimately less employment to the workers in our own cotton mills.

Make Their Goods Cheaper.

The wages of Scotch miners at the Fife and Clackmannan collieries were reduced 12½ per cent. on April 15, the wages of workers above ground being reduced two pence per day and those under ground in proportion. Enormous contracts for coal have been entered into in the North of England at rates one shilling per ton lower than have hitherto prevailed, the contracts being for twelve months' supply. The cheaper cost of coal will enable the British manufacturers to supply our markets with still cheaper goods and force their competition still more vigorously against American manufacturers. The unfortunate men and women who work in the British collieries have to suffer for this in England and our wage earners must suffer here so as to meet the closer competition.

Free Trade, Free Farms.

Efforts are being made in the direction of establishing free farms in England, the idea being to employ the largely increasing number of paupers in that free trade country to at least raise food enough from the soil that would pay for the cost of their own maintenance. This is the result of the long experienced free trade in that country. But here in the United States we are reaching the same result much more quickly. It is less than three years ago that the first threat of free trade was assured us, yet in the immediate vicinity of New York the use of land has been given for precisely the same purpose—to support pauper labor in this country. When the McKinley tariff was in full force a few years ago we had no pauper labor, but the result of tariff reform compels the free use of land, after being plowed free of cost, to enable those who are free from labor, through our free trade tariff, [to endeavor to get food enough out of the soil to keep themselves from starving.

Policy of Distrust and Disappointment.

The policy of the Administration at home has been one of distrust and disappointment. It has diminished the revenues of the Government and decreased the occupations of the people. Under the pretext of reducing the tariff that it might reduce the cost of living it has reduced the living itself and left thousands in a situation of destitution, the like of which they had never before experienced.—Governor Wm. McKinley.

DEATH IN THE EXPLOSION

White Men and Chinese Blown to Atoms by Nitro-Glycerine.

FOURTEEN INSTANTLY KILLED.

Tanks Weighing a Ton Scurry Through the Air, and Big Trees Are Blown a Half Mile Away---Picking Up the Fragments of the Bodies Far and Near ---A Tragedy at Pinole, Cal.

The nitro-glycerine house of the California Powder Works, at Pinole, Cal., blew up, killing five white men and wounding two others. Nine Chinese were killed and three others injured.

Where the glycerine house stood is now a heap of rubbish surrounding a great hole blown into the ground by the force of the explosion. All buildings surrounding the one where the explosion occurred and distant from it from 100 to 200 yards are more or less damaged. Every person about the mills was thrown down by the force of the explosion, and many more injuries are reported.

How the explosion occurred is a mystery. Three years ago there was a similar explosion, but it was not attended by such loss of life. Seventy-five Chinese and one hundred white men were employed at the works. The loss is estimated at $250,000.

It is believed that a Chinese dropped a can of nitro-glycerine and that the concussion from this explosion caused the general blowup. The force of the explosion was tremendous. Huge trees were thrown half a mile into the bay. Nitro-glycerine tanks weighing a ton each are five hundred yards distant from the scene.

Toes, hands and other parts of bodies were picked up a mile away. The first explosion was followed by the general one with not a second's interval. The nitro-glycerine house first went up, then the mixing house and storehouse and gun-cotton departments.

The nitro-glycerine house, of which not a vestige remains was a three-story structure, 200 by fifty feet. It contained 8000 pounds of nitro-glycerine and 2000 pounds of Hercules powder.

The names of the white employes killed are: O. C. Jones, Pinole, married; Harry Minugh, married, with family at Oakland; David Dean, Jr., Pinole; Charles Venages, Martinez; Walter Taylor, Pinole.

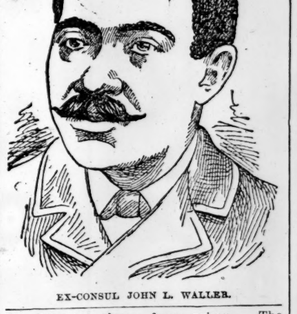
Mr. Taylor was foreman of the mixing house. The bodies of Jones and Harry Minugh are recognizable, although in a mutilated condition. Their faces and the upper parts of their bodies only are intact. Their legs and arms are either gone or crushed into a shapeless mass. The other white men were blown into bits, as were also the Chinese.

Bits of flesh were gathered into gunny sacks and taken to the boarding house, where the few remains that could be found were saved for burial.

FRANCE YIELDS.

She Has Transferred Ex-Consul Waller's Case to Civil Jurisdiction.

The French Government, according to the demand of the United States, has transferred the case of ex-Consul John L. Waller to ordinary or civil jurisdiction. This action apparently nullifies the sentence of twenty years' confinement which was imposed on Waller by a French military court in Madagascar, and indicates either his trial by the civil judiciary or



EX-CONSUL JOHN L. WALLER.

his ultimate release from prison. The matter has reached a stage where the United States Government has ample evidence on which to base a claim against the Government of France, possibly involving the payment of indemnity for the treatment accorded to Waller and for the abrogation of his concession of valuable rubber forests in Madagascar. Waller was incarcerated in a military prison in Marseilles.

Paul Bray, Waller's stepson, who recently arrived in New York from Madagascar, passed nearly the whole day at the State Department reading the papers concerning the case. Late in the afternoon he had an interview with Acting Secretary Uhl. He declined to discuss Waller's case, holding that he might say something to prejudice it, but he expressed himself as highly pleased with the steps the State Department was taking in the matter.

OFFICIAL CROP REPORT.

Widespread Injury Done by the Cold Weather and Frosts.

The telegraphic crop bulletin of the Agricultural Department says:

The exceptionally cool weather has been very unfavorable for most crops, and widespread injury has been done by frosts, which have been general throughout the northern and central portions of the country and as far south as the northern portions of Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi.

Corn has suffered seriously; much replanting will be necessary. Cotton has also suffered much, a part of the crop in the Carolinas and Georgia needing to be replanted.

Spring wheat is in excellent condition in Minnesota and has not been unfavorably affected in North Dakota. Winter wheat has suffered injury from frost in Indiana and Missouri; in Illinois the crop is less promising than heretofore, and no improvement has been experienced in Kansas and Nebraska; more satisfactory reports are, however, received from Arkansas, Tennessee and Michigan.

Special telegrams from these States, based upon special reports, are as follows:

New England States—Frosts killed all crops above grounds; all new growth on grapes frozen; strawberries badly injured; apples a little damaged; peaches injured very little.

New York—Damage greatest in southwestern counties; central counties alone escaped serious injury; loss undoubtedly several millions in grapes and small fruits; otherwise crops generally fine, but retarded.

New Jersey—Killing frost disastrous to tomatoes, beans, cucumbers, melons, corn and sweet potatoes; replanting commenced.

Pennsylvania—Frosts very damaging to fruits and vegetables, except in southeastern counties; grape crop appears ruined; grain and grass in fair condition.

Four Miners Suffocated.

At Fairmount, W. Va., four miners lost their lives in an explosion in Mine No. 4, owned by the Monongah Coal and Coke Company. The victims were: C. L. Birtcher, married, leaves widow and large family; William Shaner, aged fifteen; Luke Vitka and Andrew Donlue. Vitka and Donlue were both foreigners. What caused the explosion is not known.

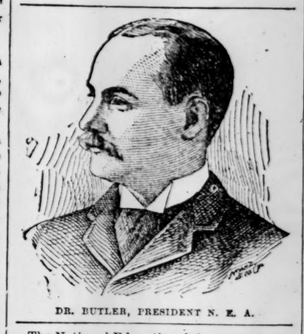
For Families of Their Lost Comrades.

The sailors of the Spanish fleet have agreed to contribute a day's pay to the relief of the families of the men lost on the cruiser Reina Regente.

NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION

Will Hold Its Thirty-fourth Annual Meeting in Denver.

The National Educational Association has fixed upon Denver, July 5 to 12, as the place and time of its thirty-fourth annual meeting. The association comes so far West this year for the second time in its history. In 1888 the session was held in San Francisco, but the President of the association for '88 was Aaron Gove, then and now Superintendent of the Denver schools. At the San Francisco meeting 12,000 people attended. At Denver it is expected the attendance of people from all parts of the country interested in education will reach 25,000.



DR. BUTLER, PRESIDENT N. E. A.

The National Educational Association was established in 1857 in Philadelphia; its object, as stated in the preamble to the constitution, is "To elevate the character and advance the interests of the profession of teaching, and to promote the cause of popular education in the United States."

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, of Columbia College, Professor of Philosophy and Education, and State University Examiner for New York, is President of the Association, Dr. Butler is one of the young men who have of late years come to the front in educational lines. He is thirty-three years of age and is recognized as one of the most advanced thinkers and among the most progressive educators in the world.

MR. GOVE, SUPERINTENDENT DENVER SCHOOLS.

Superintendent A. G. Lane, of Chicago schools, is Vice-President; Irwin Shepard, State Superintendent, of Minnesota, is Secretary; Superintendent J. M. Greenwood, of the Kansas City schools, is Treasurer, and Superintendent N. A. Calkins, of the New York schools, is Chairman of the Board of Trustees, the governing body of the association. The membership is composed of men and women from every State.

The Educational Association has eleven departments, each of which has a meeting place and holds sessions of its own, in addition to those of the general convention. The departments are: Kindergarten, Elementary, Secondary, Higher, Normal, Manual, Training, Art, Music, Business Education, Child Study, and a National Council of Education. Among the noted educators who will read papers and take part in the discussions of the convehtion and its departments are: President De Garmo, of Swarthmore; Commissioner Harris, of the United States Bureau of Education; Hon. Hoke Smith, Secretary of the Interior; Professor Jackman, of the Cook County Normal School, Illinois; Chancellor W. H. Payne, of Nashville University; George H. Martin, Supervisor of Boston Schools; Professor William Carey Jones, of the University of California; James L. Hughes, Inspector of Schools, Toronto; Dr. J. M. Rice, of New York; Mrs. Mary Hunt, of Boston; Professor Richard T. Ely, of the University of Wisconsin; N. C. Shaeffer, Pennsylvania State Superintendent; Halsey C. Ives, Chief of the Art Department of the World's Columbian Exposition.

ADMIRAL ALMY DEAD.

His Brilliant Naval Career Began Sixty-six Years Ago.

Admiral John J. Almy, of the United States Navy, retired, died at his residence in Washington after a long illness. He leaves a widow and five grown up children—three sons and two daughters. He was born in Newport, R. I., in 1814. He entered the navy in 1829 and served almost forty-eight years, retiring in July, 1877. He was present at the surrender of Walker and his filibusters and was at the siege of Vera Cruz and the capture of Tuxpam during the Mexican War. He was commander at the Brooklyn Navy Yard in 1861 and 1862.

During his service as Commander he had charge successively of the gunboats South Carolina, Connecticut and Juniata. While in command of the Connecticut he captured four noted blockade runners with valuable cargoes and chased four others to the shore and destroyed them.

NICARAGUA PAYS UP.

The $75,500 Extracted by England in the Treasury in London.

The $75,500 demanded of Nicaragua by Great Britain for the expulsion of British subjects was covered into the British Treasury at London by Senor Medina, Salvador's Minister to England, who has acted for Nicaragua in London throughout the episode thus closed.

Nicaragua had until May 20 to pay the indemnity under the terms of agreement, which allowed her fifteen days after the British warships left Corinto.

The money was raised by private subscription from Nicaraguans and foreign residents, and no necessity arose for accepting the help offered by other Central American republics.

Fatal Collapse of a Tenement.

By the collapse of a four-tenement block at Jericho, R. I., three persons were killed and seven others were more or less severely injured. The dead are: G. Asa Aldrich, carpenter, fifty-five years; Mrs. Hermione Guertin, French Canadian, fifty-four years; Alice Lemoine, three years.

The building was a two-story frame structure, with basement and attic adjoining the French Catholic Church, on Quidnick street. It was owned by Joseph Lemoine, who, with his sons, had been engaged for some weeks in turning around and raising the building to fit the basement story for business purposes.

Hartford's Old Bridge Burned.

The big old wooden bridge over the Connecticut, known as the East Hartford Bridge, was totally destroyed by fire.

This is the bridge over which arose the lobby scandal. A $300,000 iron bridge was to replace it, but the State abrogated the contract made by the Commissioners.

A Worm That Destroys Hemp.

Every traveling man who comes from Kentucky brings news of the ravages of the army worm. Whole crops are destroyed. A new pest is a small black worm that works at night only. It touches nothing but hemp, and at the present rate every stalk of hemp in Kentucky will be destroyed.

ORDNANCE BEATS ARMOR

Steel Plates Demolished by the Great American "Peacemaker."

COULD SINK ANY WARSHIP AFLOAT

Tests of the Thirteen-Inch Rifle Show That the Guns of the Massachusetts, Indiana and Oregon Could Speedily Destroy England's Greatest Battleships---Our Superiority Exhibited.

The thirteen-inch gun was fired at an eighteen-inch Carnegie plate at Indian Head, near Washington, to secure a comparison of the damage created by its 1100-pound projectile and the 850-pound shell of the twelve-inch rifle, the object being to demonstrate that the new battleships should be armed with the larger guns. On May 1 a Holtzer shell from the twelve-inch gun in an acceptance test of the eighteen-inch side armor of the Oregon, had been fired at the same plate that was used at this test with a muzzle velocity of 1926 feet per second, and a striking energy of 21,885 foot tons, and had cracked the plate from top to bottom, but had destroyed only one of its twenty-six armor bolts, the projectile penetrating ten inches and then going to pieces, its point welding into the plate.

This shot had been fired with a velocity corresponding to the maximum striking velocity procurable from the twelve-inch gun at 1300 yards range, which is estimated to be about the distance which would probably be chosen by battleships in action. At this test the same conditions of velocity at the 1300 yards distance were observed with the thirteen-inch gun, the initial velocity to its 1100-pound Wheeler-Sterling solid steel shot being 1942 feet per second, or eighteen feet greater than in the case of the twelve-inch gun, but the striking energy reached the enormous figure of 28,800 foot tons.

The shot struck in the right half of the plate, breaking it in four pieces, and buried itself in the sandbank behind the plate, where, upon recovery, it was found to be broken to pieces, the head whole but somewhat fused at the point. The heavy oak backing behind the plate was completely demolished by the terrible energy of the blow. This clearly demonstrated the superiority of the thirteen-inch gun over the twelve-inch weapon for the same range, and the ordnance officers present claimed it showed no armor in existence could keep out the thirteen-inch projectile at 1300 yards. This, however, concededly depends on the projectile, as the next shot evidenced.

A Wheeler-Sterling semi-armor-piercing shell similar to the preceding one, but hollowed out to contain a fifty-three-pound charge of explosive, was aimed near the base of the armor where the plate tapered to 15.6 inches in thickness, the same velocity being used. The plate met with similar disaster, breaking and letting the shell through after it had penetrated seven inches. The shell broke up; all its fragments went through, and were found in the sand behind.

The tremendous energy of a shot from the thirteen-inch "Peacemaker" is not doubted, but it is claimed that the comparatively insignificant penetration of the shells before the over-strained plate gave way and let them through is significant. Nevertheless, no doubt remains that the thirteen-inch guns of the Massachusetts, Indiana and Oregon could speedily destroy any warship afloat in the world to-lay, and that the great battleships of the Majestic and Magnificent class now building in England, with their belts of nine-inch Harveyized armor, would not last any time if American armor-piercing projectiles were aboard.

BORN ABOVE THE CLOUDS.

Ten-Pound Youngster Reaches the World by Way of Pike's Peak.

Dr. Christopher, of Colorado Springs, was conveyed by a special train to the summit of Pike's Peak, Colorado, the occasion being the birth of a son to Mr. and Mrs. John Taggart. Mr. Taggart is foreman of the Manitou and Pike's Peak Cog Road, and for a month past has lived in a section-house located a mile and a half above timber line, at an altitude of 12,600 feet above the sea. This is the first recorded birth at so great an elevation in the Rocky Mountains, and probably on this continent. The youngster weighs ten pounds and has evidently come to stay. The train boys have named him Pike's Peak Taggart.

Coney Island Has a Big Fire.

Coney Island, New York's popular sea side resort, was visited by its fourth annual spring blaze, with a result much more disastrous than that of any which had preceded it. The total loss was over $300,000, with but little insurance; over sixty buildings were destroyed or seriously damaged, several persons were severely injured, about 200 families were rendered homeless and at least 1000 people were thrown out of employment, and all of this was accomplished by the flames in less than two hours. The burned district comprises eight squares.

Photographed by Lightning.

John T. Wilkerson was struck by lightning in his shop door at Pensacola, Fla., and was killed. He was standing by a telegraph instrument, which was disconnected from any wire, but a loose wire was in contact with his body. The other end of the wire was fastened to a pine tree about 100 feet away. When Wilkerson's body was undressed, a perfect picture of the pine tree, from the top to the point at which the wire was tied, was found photographed on each side just under the arms.

The Labor World.

Switzerland has watch schools.

California has Japanese miners.

London has 200,000 factory girls.

Carpenters are on strike to gain the eight-hour day in fifteen cities.

The United Standard Engineers' Union has decided to join the Knights of Labor.

A New Yorker has just made his gardner a present of $5000 for long and faithful service.

A large increase of wages in all branches of the oil well industry in Pennsylvania is reported.

All the mills in Olneyville, R. I., closed on account of a strike and 10,000 operatives became idle.

A competent authority declares that over 1,500,000 women of this country earn their own living.

Cincinnati carriage and wagon manufacturers are unable to secure enough men to run their plants.

Preliminary arrangements have been made for the amalgamation of the glass-workers' organizations in this country.

The Brooklyn trolley strike threw out of employment about 5000 men, of whom not more than ten per cent. have recovered their places.

The miners' strike in the Pomeroy (Ohio) District is practically ended, the miners having accepted the reduction made by the operators.

An advance of ten per cent. in day wages and a correspondening advance in piece work has been ordered in all the departments of the Riverside Iron Company and Wheeling Steel and Iron Company, at Wheeling, W. Va. This affects more than 6000 men.

Governor O'Ferrall, of Virginia, says miners who want to work will be protected if the whole Virginia brigade has to be ordered into service.

Five thousand three hundred and sixty-three white men and 40,888 natives are employed in the sixty-seven gold mines at the Rand Transvaal, South Africa.

Chief Arthur, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, has sailed for Europe for a six months' visit to his birthplace in Scotland. He thinks that there will be no labor troubles until his return.

The metal polishers show no inclination to go to Boston and other Massachusetts towns, where there is now a great demand for workmen. The demand is such that in some places the factories are working night and day.

Norfolk and Southern R. R.

Schedule in effect Oct. 1, 1894.

Norfolk & Southern R. R. Mail and Express trains, Southbound, daily (except Sunday), leave Elizabeth City, 8.15 A. M., and arrive Edenton 9.50 A. M. Northbound, daily, except Sundays, leave Elizabeth City 2.30 P. M., and arrive Norfolk 4.05 P. M. The Limited arrive at and depart from Norfolk & Western depot, Norfolk; connect at Edenton with Stage for Roanoke, Cashie, Cheowan and other points; rivers transfer steamer to Plymouth daily, thereby Norfolk & Southern R. R. to Parkers and Williamston, connecting with steamer Haven. Boats for Mackeys ferry, Aurora, Washington and all inte mediate landings.

EASTERN CAROLINA DISPATCH FAST FREIGHT & PASSENGER ROUTE.

The steamer Norlina and Northerne leaves Elizabeth City daily except Friday and Sunday at 6 P. M., for Newbern, connecting with the A. & N. C. R. R. for Goldsboro, Kinston and Morehead City and with the N. C. & S. R. R. for Jacksonville, Wilmington, N. C. etc. Returning leaves Newbern daily except Tuesday and Saturday at 5 P. M. touching at Roanoke Island going and returning.

Tickets on sale at Elizabeth City Station to Roanoke Island, Nowberne, Kinston, Goldsboro, Morehead City and Wilmington, N. C.

Daily all rail service between Elizabeth City and New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk.

Through cars and low rates and quicker time than by any other route.

Direct all goods to be shipped via Eastern Carolina Dispatch as follows: from Norfolk by Norfolk & Southern railroad; Baltimore, by P. W. & B. R. R., President street station; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania R. R., Dock street station; New York, by Pennsylvania R. R., Pier 27 North River.

For further information apply to M. H. Snowden, Agent, Elizabeth City, or to the General Office of Norfolk & Southern R. R. Company, Norfolk, Va.

M. K. KING, Gen'l Manager. H. C. HUDGINS, Gen'l Pt. & Pass'r Agt.

Hotels

New Albemarle House

Mr. & Mrs. SAWYER Props,

Cor. Main and Road Streets, Elizabeth City, N. C. First-class Hotel. Elegant Rooms, Good Table, Polite Attention. Electric Bells and Lights.

TERMS:—$2 and $2.50 per day.

WOODARD HOUSE

EDENTON, N. C.

This well established Hotel offers first-class accommodations to travelers.

FIRST-CLASS BAR ATTACHED

Sample Rooms for Traveling Salesmen and Conveyances furnished when desired. Free Hacks to all Trains and Steamers.

Terms Reasonable.

GEORGE W. BELL,

Gun-Smith,

At the Old Stand on Road Street,

ELIZ. CITY, NORTH CAROLINA

Wood for Sale.

I have opened a WOOD YARD at the Poindexter Creek Bridge and keep a good supply of good wood on hand. Will

W. H. STARK.

FRED DAVIS

DEALER IN

COAL.

Coal of all sizes and of best quality, constantly on hand. All orders promptly filled.

All coal is screened before leaving the yard. Lowest prices guaranteed.

FRED. H. ZIEGLER,

Successor to John H. Ziegler,

Dealer in all Kinds of

Undertakers' Supplies,

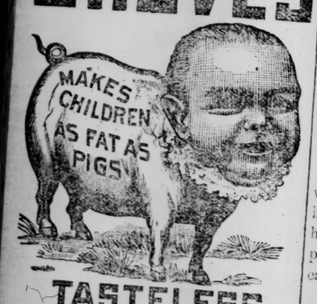
From the Cheapest to the Best. All telegrams promptly attended to.

GRAPES AND COOLING BOARDS,

when desired. The finest Hearse in this section. Rosewood, Walnut, Cloth-covered and Metallic Caskets a specialty. At the old stand on Rhringhaus Street.

All Kinds of Cabinet Work done.

GROVES



TASTELESS CHILL TONIC

IS JUST AS GOOD FOR ADULTS.

WARRANTED. PRICE 50 cts.

GALATTA, ILLS., Nov. 16, 1893.

Paris Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Gentlemen:—We sold last year, 600 bottles of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC and have bough three times already this year. In all our experience of 14 years, in the drug business, have never sold an article that gave such universal satisfaction as your Tonic. Yours truly,

ADNEY, CARR & CO.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

The North Carolinian

Published Every Wednesday

For terms and advertising rates see first page.

Communications relative to and of interest in the Albemarle District solicited from all quarters.

OUR TWENTY-SEVENTH YEAR.

Last week the CAROLINIAN turned the corner of the twenty-sixth year of its existence, and, standing upon the threshhold of the twenty-seventh of its life, it begins the work of another year with cheerfulness and full of hope.

Looking back through the years that have passed, it is gratifying to know that no blemish marks or stains its pages. It has prospered with the prosperity it has helped to bring to Elizabeth City, and with unfaltering faith it will strive to keep up and maintain the record it has made.

Standing upon the broad platform of Right, it has waged its contests as its conscience dictated, and its greatest pleasure on beginning this new volume is found in the fact that it has been vindicated and sustained. It will continue to strive to be a paper the people will want to read—to give the news and to express honest opinions freely and fearlessly.

THE COMMENCEMENT SEASON

The School Commeement season is again about to begin. It is an occasion of interes and importance in many respects. It has a vital relation to the public welfare and to the institutions that represent the prosperity and greatness of the country. The cause of popular education surpasses all others in point of practical effect upon the conditions of national security and progress, and thus appeals with peculiar force to all classes of citizens. We cannot afford to overlook or neglect the fact that the work of the schools signifies the training of those who are to control affairs and solve the problems of the future in politics, industry, commerce and sociology.

Only a comparatively short time is required for one generation to succeed another so far as effective predominance is concerned. The boys who were in school when the Civil War closed are now the heads of families and the governing elements of society. Two-thirds of the people now living in the United Sta tes have been born since that time, which seems only yesterday to those still alive who population. The country is to-day virtually in the hands of men who have no personal recollection of that most momentous period of its history, and whose education has been acquired under circumstances almost entirely different from those which existed thirty years ago.

It is well, therefore, to regard the Commencement season with a proper realization of its meaning. There is much more in it than we are apt to think as we casually read about it, and smile over the essays and orations of the graduates. The young people thus sent forth to perform service in the world usually have an exaggerated idea of the extent and value of their education, as experience gradually teaches them; but their self-confidence is admirable, nevertheless, and it would be a great pity if they were disposed to take a doubtful and hesitating view of the situation. Their radient and resolute belief in themselves is not to be disparaged or regretted. It is a credit and an inspiration to them. They are thereby enabled to face the difficulties they are sure to encounter with stout hearts and in a spirit of perseverance.

The realities of life do not discourage them, because they have made up their minds that they are bound to succeed; and nine times out of ten they do succeed on account of that cheerful theory. They are optimists, and fortune favors them because they persist in looking upon the bright side of things. The first backset would be a hopeless disaster to them if they were not sustained by the kind of faith that is characteristic of youth, and that is never quite subdued in the man that makes the best use of his opportunities

Persons who have had dealings with the Treasury Department in the last month or so say there is neither head nor tail to the concern. The Department seems to be all mouth and eating itself out of house and home.

At this juncture it is the bounden duty of the Governor of North Carolina to say to the Governor of South Carolina that it is too short a time between nullifications.

General Democratic incapacity for government was never better displayed than in the present starving out of United States Courts.

Tom Reed is already preparing to make himself a daily torment to the Democrats as Speaker of the House next winter.

Hon. Walter Q. Gresham, President Cleveland's Secretary of State, died yesterday morning.

THE ADMINISTRATION IN TROUBLE.

The defeat of the Income Tax law by the decision of the Supreme Court leaves the United States Treasury officials in a condition bordering upon desperation. It is perfectly natural that the Administration should be worried over the condition in which the Treasury is left by this decision. Still, the Treasury was in a most crippled condition before this decision, and it was commonly acknowledged by those familiar with the Administration that the Income tax returns gave little hope of substantial assistance to the Treasury from that source.

It seems perfectly clear that nothing short of legislative relief by Congress can rescue the Administration from its present perilous predicament. The expenditures of the government are increasingly in excess of the receipts. The excess up to the present time amounts to $51,000,000, and the indications are that the present rate of excess will increase between this and the end of the fiscal year.

HOW THE PRESENT TARIFF HAS HURT US.

One thing operates as a powerful check upon the advance of prices and wages in many wide fields of industry, and that is the increased competition of the foreigner with the American producer, which was invited by the reduced duties under the Wilson-Gorman Tariff act. If the McKinley tariff had been left alone, or intelligently modified with a view to protect the interests of American industry, the rebound from the low prices and low wages, or no wages, brought about by the panic, would, on the return of prosperous conditions, have been greater in degree and more general in range.

A VIOLENT CONTRAST.

The popular mind grasps with great clearness the violent contrast which the Administration that is offers to the one that went before it. Hamlet's appeal to his mother to "look here upon this picture, and on this," is not more dramatically effective than would be an appeal next year to the American people to look upon the Harrison record of 1889-1893 and the Cleveland record since, and choose between them. Prosperity at home, dignity abroad and sturdy Americanism for the dominant note all round, were the characteristics of the Harrison Administration. The people liked it. They would like it again.

The Supreme Court's decision against the constitutionality of the Income Tax law, removes about the last surviving feature of the original Wilson Tariff bill. The Senate battered it out of recognition, but it took the blow.

The present demoralization of the Democratic party is really pathetic to behold. It has neither a platform to believe in nor a trustworthy leader to follow, and, worst of all, there are precious few to do the believing and following, even if they had an opportunity.

The authorities at Washington are in a condition of confusion worse confounded. Their perplexity increases with every hour of official power. They are distressed at the dark clouds hanging over them, and are still more disturbed by the silver lining of the cloud.

Times are gradually improving, not because of a Democratic Administration, but in spite of it. Its advent to power cost the country billions of dollars. Every day brings us nearer to the end of the four years of calamity. That is why the country is forging ahead.

The reception which was accorded to ex-President Harrison last week by the people of New York may be taken as an evidence of the very high esteem in which he is held in the Empire City and State.

The safety of the Republic is the supreme law. It always has been; it always will be. It summarily overrides all lesser laws that get in its way.

The official statistics of our foreign trade go to show that if we had nothing else to depend upon, Democratic rule would soon bankrupt the country.

The Democratic party hasn't done anything to increase the income of the country; but in swelling the outgo it is without a rival.

California's fruit crop in ten years has increased sevenfold, and its value last year was $50,000,000.

The bonds which the President sold to the Belmont-Morgan syndicate at 104½ are now quoted at 122½

A Democratic Congress never did fare well when it ran up against the Supreme Court.

It is a great mistake to suppose that a simple tonic gives strength; it only stimulates the stomach to renewed action. To impart real strength, the blood must be purified and enriched, and this can only be done by such a standard alterative as Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, May 24, 1895.

Mr. Cleveland's reports from Kentucky are no more encouraging than from some other sections. A prominent administration democrat who has just returned from that State, where he went for the purpose of investigating the free silver strength among the democrats, says there isn't the slightest doubt of the failure of Secretary Carlisle to stem the silver flood in the party, and that he regards the adoption of a 16 to 1 free coinage platform by the State convention as a certainty. He says also that it would not surprise him to see the Republicans elect a majority of the members of the Legislature and a successor to Senator Blackburn.

Appropriations are to be withheld whenever possible, in order to prevent the calling of an extra session of Congress, which Mr. Cleveland acknowledges himself to be afraid of. At the last session of Congress $5,000,000 was appropriated to pay deferred sugar bounties. Not one cent of this money has been paid out, and there is little probability that it will be for some time. It is the same with numerous other appropriations.

The annulment of the Income tax by the decision of the Supreme Court has added to the certainty that the next Congress will be called upon to provide for additional revenue, in order to turnish the money to meet the enormous deficit which will exist at the close of the present fiscal year and to prevent a similar deficit during the next fiscal year. A number of ways to do this have already been suggested, but it will not be surprising if the Republicans in Congress decide that the best way to raise the money and at the same time boom American industries will be to raise the tariff duties upon all articles competing with products of the United States. That the administration fears this course will be taken is shown by the assertions of its friends that Mr. Cleveland will never sign a bill increasing the tariff duties. Of course they are bluffing, and the bluff will probably be kept up to the last minute for the purpose of influencing the extent to which duties might be raised, but the administration is bound to have more money and it cannot get it without Congress. Cleveland will have his hands full to pull the government through without having to call an extra session, and by the time the regulas session meets he will be glad to accept almost anything that promises to raise the money needed for the expenses of the government.

A HOROLOGICAL WONDER.

The Complicated Time Keeping Oddity Invented by a Russian Pole.

The prize wonder in the shape of a clock is the invention of a Russian Pole named Goldfadon. The inventor is a clockmaker of Warsaw and boasts that he worked over 2,000 days on this time keeping oddity. The clock represents a railway station, with waiting rooms for travelers, telegraph and ticket offices and a very pretty and natural platform, well lighted and having in its center a flower garden and a spouting fountain. There are also signal boxes, lights, emitting water, luminous fact, a well regulated railway station. There is a dial in the center tower, which shows time at New York, Peking, Warsaw and London. Every quarter of an hour the station begins to show signs of life. First all of the little figures of telegraph operators begin to work their machines, the head automaton going through the form of sending a dispatch to the effect that "the line is clear." Then the door opens, and upon the platform appear the station master and his assistants. Next a long line of little figures file up to the miniature ticket office.

After this the porters appear, carrying luggage, the bell rings, and instantly a miniature train dashes out of a tunnel and halts before the platform of the station house. While the train is waiting a miniature figure tests the wheels and axles with a tiny hammer, another pumps water into the tank of the engine, while a third busies himself stowing away small lumps of coal in the silver plated tender. There is one signal of the bell, whereupon the door of the single coach opens, and the little figures slide in on an almost invisible wire, the opening closing after them. A second tap of the bell is the signal for the wheel tester, waterman and fuel carrier to retire into the station house.

After the third signal the whistle gives two toots, and the train quickly disappears in a tunnel opposite to the one from which it emerged five minntes before. When the train is out of sight, the station master and his assistants leave the platform, the doors close behind them, and they all retire to the other side of the station house, where, at the expiration of 15 minutes, the train again appears, and the passengers file out and seat themselves in the building preparatory to taking another trip around the station house.—St. Louis Republic.

LOPSIDED HENS.

How a Cape Elizabeth Man Produced a Breed of Nonscratchers.

Speaking of hens reminds me of a worthy townsman of ours, J. Fairfield Tuttle, who had a small patch of strawberries so situated that only a fence, and a poor one at that, divided them from a neighbor's henyard, and these same hens bothered our friend very much by getting through the fence and scratching up the strawberry plants.

Our friend tried many ways to rid himself of them, but failed until one day he saw his neighbor in the act of setting another hen.

Now, if's necessary for you to know that the hens above mentioned were of what is known as the Shanghai breed and had very long legs. It occurred to our friend Tuttle that he saw a way out of the difficulty. So procuring half a dozen bantam (short legs) eggs he stole over during the night, took out six of the eggs that were under the hen and replaced them with the six bantam.

What was the result? When the chicks were hatched, each one had one short and one long leg, and when they would stand on the short leg and try to scratch with the long one they would only succeed in throwing themselves over. When they would stand on the long leg, the short one would not reach the ground by several inches, and so in the matter of scratching they were not in it, so to speak.—Cape Elizabeth Sentinel

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

W. C. T. U. Column.

CONDUCTED BY A MEMBER.

If a man could only look at himself with a sober eye when he is drunk, he would never drink again.

If the saloonist is not ashamed of his business, why does he try to hide it behind a screen?

No small per cent. of the victims who yearly go to a drunkard's grave belong to the physician who prescribed the first dose of poison.

An exchange estimates that for every rich brewer, distiller or saloonkeeper in the land there are at least two hundred paupers.

If a glass of wine on my table will entrap some one into an evil habit, then am I thoughtlessly setting a trap for his life. I am his tempter.

Willard Hall in the Temple at Chicago never looked more beautiful than on the day of the unveiling of Willard Fountain, and many eyes were moist with tears when three hundred children sang "Temple, King Acohol, we Shall Crown up."

FRUITS OF INTEMPERANCE.—From an accurate estimate it appears that alcohol is carrying 600,000 persons per year mostly young men, down to the condition of common drunkards.

2. It is carrying toward destruction multitudes of the brave and noble young men in our army.

3. It has carried down to disgrace, poverty and destruction, many of the most talented men of the country, from the Bar, the Bench, the Pulpit and Halls of Congress.

4. It carries more than 1,500,000,000 of dollars to destruction. A distinguished observer of such says "All the crimes on earth do not destroy so many of the human race, nor alienate so much property as does drunkeness."

5. If the families of drunkards averaged five persons, it carries untold misery and wretchedness directly to more than 1,500,000 people, a large proportion of whom are women and children. It sends 200,000 to the almshouse.

DON'T STOP TOBACCO.

How to Cure Yourtself while Using it.

The tobacco habit grows on a man until his nervous system is seriously affected, impairing health, comfort and happiness. To quit suddenly is too severe a shock to the system, as tobacco to an inveterate user becomes a stimubant that his system continually craves. Baco-Cure is a scientific cure for the tobacco habit in all its forms, carefully compounded after the formula of an eminent Berlin Physician who has used it in his private practice since 1872, without a failure, purely vegetable and guaranteed perfectly harmless. You can use all the tobacco you want while using Baco-Cure. it will benefit you when to stop. We give a written guarantee to permanently cury any case with three boxes or refund the money with 10 per cent. interest. Baco-Cure is not a substitute, but a scientific cure, that cures without the aid of will power and with no inconvenience. It leaves the system as pure and free from nicotine as the day you took your first chew or smoke. Sold by all druggists with our iron-clad guarantee at $1.00 per box, three boxes [thirty days treatment,] $2 50, or sent direct upon STAMPS FOR SAMPLE BOX, BOOKLET AND PROOFS FREE. Eureka Chemical and Manufacturing Company, Manufacturing Chemists, La Crosse, Wis.

Names of the Centiped.

"The word centiped in the mouth of the old sailor, as of the negro, becomes 'santipede' or 'santifee,' but I think Joe Galbraith, a Hibernian ranchman of New Mexico, should be credited with giving it the most remarkable twist from its dictionary pronunciation," said the topographer in a surveying party. "Joe camped alongside us one night on our way to Camp Grant. As two of our men in the morning were shaking a blanket which had been spread next the ground a centiped six inches long ran out from the under side of the blanket up the sleeve and face of one of the two men. The man's whiskers saved his face from the needlelike feet, and he brushed the reptile off to the ground without sustaining injury. The centiped was killed, and the party gathered round to look at it, among them Joe, eager to air his knowledge.

"'Don't you know what that is?' he said wisely. 'It's a Santa Fe. They say they're pizener'n hell.'"—New York Sun.

Tides and Storms.

When a tempest is approaching or passing out on the ocean, the tides are noticeably higher than usual, as if the water had been driven in a vast wave before the storm. The influence extends to a great distance from the cyclonic storm center, so that the possibility exists of foretelling the approach of a dangerous hurricane by means of indications furnished by tide gauges situated far away from the place then occupied by the whirling winds.

The fact that the tidal wave outstrips the advancing storm shows how extremely sensitive the surface of the sea is to the changes of pressure brought to bear upon it by the never resting atmosphere. —Youth's Companion.

Sick Headache Permanently Cured

"I was troubled, a long time, with sick headache. It was usually accompanied with severe pains in the temples and sickness at the stomach. I tried a good many remedies recommended for this complaint; but it was not until I began taking

AYER'S

Pills that I received anything like permanent benefit. A single box of these pills did the work for me, and I am now a well man," C. H. HUTCHINGS, East Auburn, Me.

For the rapid cure of Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Nausea, and all disorders of Stomach, Liver, and Bowels, take

AYER'S Cathartic Pills

Medal and Diploma at World's Fair.

Ask your druggist for Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

DURHAM, N. C., Jan. 12, 1895.

Lyon Mfg. Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Gentlemen:—I was rendered entirely helpless from rheumatism in my right side and arm and had to give up work. I used **Mexican Mustang Liniment** freely, and within a month I was able to be about and can now attend to my business regularly. Whenever my arm or side hurts me I rub the Mustang Liniment in well and plentifully, apply a warm flannel when going to bed, and in the morning all pain has disappeared. I hope all who are troubled with rheumatism will try this liniment and convince themselves of its value. Yours,

Weigher in Blackwell's Durham Tobacco Co. J. R. CLIFTON, 204 McManus St.

DURHAM, N. C., Jan. 11, 1895.

Lyon Mfg. Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Gentlemen:—For 15 years I have used **Mexican Mustang Liniment**, and consider it the best liniment on earth; I am never without it. I recently used it on a bad gall on my horse's neck and it cured it in 3 days. I had, also, a bad sprain in my leg and had to use crutches several days. As soon as I commenced to use MUSTANG LINIMENT I felt relief, and in a few days was entirely well. I recommend it to any one needing a liniment for horses or for self, with confidence that they will get their money's worth. Yours, JNO. R. HUTCHINGS,

Of Carrington & Hutchings, Prop's Reams Warehouse, Durham, N. C.

Stricken Down.

MR. JOHN BUCHER.

Dunkirk, N. Y.

One of the most Genial and Successful Commercial men on the road

writes Dr. Fenner: "I was stricken down with acute inflammation of kidneys, had been suffering for some time, and was in a critical condition. I secured a bottle of your Kidney and Backache Cure and soon experienced relief. After using two bottles I was entirely cured."

Blood and Liver Dr. Fenner's Remedy Never Fails. and Nerve Tonic

It is a Sarsaparilla-Mandrake-Prince's Fine Alterative, Nerve Tonic and Restorative Compound.

CERTAIN AS THE LAW OF GRAVITATION.

Physics from blood, liver and tissues all worn-out particles and impurities, without weakening but strengthening instead, and **Restores the Nerves.** Cures, Headaches, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Bad Breath, Skin Diseases, Old Sores, Dizziness, Scrofula, General Debility, etc. **Satisfaction Guaranteed. Sample free.**

Mother! Keep your child's stomach and bowels healthy with Dr. Fenner's Sennatoria. The best laxative and corrective known.

Dr. Fenner's Soothing Syrup.

Allays Irritation and gives refreshing sleep. Dr. Fenner's Worm Syrup. "Brought 15 worms from our child. Mrs Sherlock, Elida, O." Dr. Fenner's SKAMIN (Salt Rheum) Ointment. Best for skin eruptions, Piles, Sores, Cuts, etc. FOR SALE BY DR. J. E. WOOD, ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Notice of Administration.

HAVING qualified as administrator of the late Joseph Bright I hereby give notice to all persons indebted to his estate to come forward and make immediate settlement and those holding claims against the same to present them for payment within twelve months from the date of this notice or it will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

T. J. MURDEN, Administrator.

May 11th, 1895.

Executor's Notice.

HAVING qualified as Executor of the late L. B. Midgett, Sr., I hereby give notice to all persons indebted to his estate to come forward and make immediate settlement, and those holding claims against the same to present them for payment within twelve months from the date of this notice or it will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

JESSE E. MIDGETT, Executor.

May 11th, 1895.

Administration Notice.

Having qualified as Administratrix of the late Charles Guirkin sr., I hereby give notice to all persons indebted to his estate to come forward and make immediate settlement and those holding claims against the same to present them for payment within twelve months from the date of this notice, or it will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

MRS. M. L. GUIRKIN, Administratrix.

April 12, 18

Notice of Administration.

Having qualified as Administrator of Joseph Price and Nancy Price dec'd, I hereby give notice to all persons indebted to their estate to come forward and make immediate settlement and those holding claims against the same to present them for payment within twelve months from the date of this notice, or it will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

W. M. PRICE, Administrator.

April 6, 1895.

Notice of Administration

Having qualified as Administrator of the late Geo. W. James, I hereby give notice to all persons indebted to his estate to come forward and make immediate settlement, and those holding claims against the same to present them for payment within twelve months from the date of this notice, or it will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

B. F. JAMES, Administrator.

April 4, 1895.

A. W. HAFF, Successor to **Lanphear & Haff,** Wholesale Commission Dealer

In Fresh Fish, Lobsters, Etc., Etc.

NO. 12 FULTON FISH MARKET NEW YORK.

North Carolina Shad a Specialty. Agents.

WILLIS H. ROGERS,

Wholesale Commission

FISH DEALER,

106 FULTON MARKET,

NEW YORK

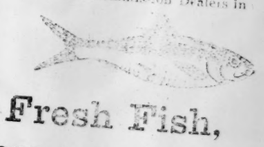
North Carolina Shad a Specialty. Stencils furnished at a moment's notice.

References—Gurkin & Co., Bankers, Elizabeth City, N. C., and other Financial houses when desired

Established 1861.

Sml, M. Lawder&Son

Who esale Commission Dealers in



Fresh Fish,

SOFT CRABS

TERRAPIN, &c.

125 Light St., Baltimore, Md.

Quick Sales, Prompt Returns.

S. B. MILLER,

WHOLESALE COMMISSION

FISH Dealer,

7 FULTON FISH MK'T

NEW YORK.

North Corolina Shad a specialty. Stationery and Stencils furnished on application.

DAVENPORT & MORRIS,

WHOLEVALE GROCERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND

DEALERS IN FISH,

Richmond Va,

Caleb Haley & Co.

Wholesale Commission Dealers and Shippers of

FRESH FISH,

14 FULTON FISH MARKET

New York,

Write for Stencils and Stationery.

$100.00 Given Away Every Month

to the person submitting the most meritorious invention during the preceding month.

WE SECURE PATENTS FOR INVENTORS, and the object of this offer is to encourage persons of an inventive turn of mind. At the same time we wish to impress the fact that

It's the Simple, Trivial Inventions That Yield Fortunes

—such as De Long's Hook and Eye, "See that Hump," "Safety Pin," "Pigs in Clover," "Air Brake," etc.

Almost every one conceives a bright idea at some time or other. Why not put it in practical use? YOU K talents may lie in this direction. May make your fortune. Why not try?

Write for further information and mention this paper.

THE PRESS CLAIMS CO.

Philip W. Avirett, Gen. Mgr.,

618 F Street, Northwest,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

The responsibility of this company may be judged by the fact that its stock is held by over one thousand of the leading newspapers in the United States.

THE MILD POWER CURES.

HUMPHREYS'

Dr. Humphreys' Specifics are scientifically and carefully prepared Remedies, used for years in private practice and for over thirty years by the people with entire success. Every single Specific a special cure for the disease named. They cure without drugging, purging or reducing the system, and are in fact and deed the Sovereign Remedies of the World.

CURES	PRICES
1—Fevers, Congestions, Inflammations	.25
2—Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic	.25
3—Teething Colic, Crying, Wakefulness	.25
4—Diarrhea, of Children or Adults	.25
5—Dysentery, Griping, Bilious Colic	.25
6—Cholera Morbus, Vomiting	.25
7—Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis	.25
8—Neuralgia, Toothache, Facache	.25
9—Headaches, Sick-Headache, Vertigo	.25
10—Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Constipation	.25
11—Suppressed or Painful Periods	.25
12—Whites, Too Profuse Periods	.25
13—Croup, Laryngitis, Hoarseness	.25
14—Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions	.25
15—Rheumatism, or Rheumatic Pains	.25
16—Malaria, Chills, Fever and Ague	.25
17—Piles, Blind or Bleeding	.25
18—Ophthalmy, Sore or Weak Eyes	.25
19—Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head	.25
20—Whooping Cough	.25
21—Asthma, Oppressed Breathing	.25
22—Ear Discharges, Impaired Hearing	.25
23—Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Swelling	.25
24—General Debility, Physical Weakness	.25
25—Dropsy, and Scanty Secretions	.25
26—Sea-Sickness, Sickness from Riding	.25
27—Kidney Disease	.25
28—Sore Mouth, or Canker	.25
30—Urinary Weakness, Wetting Bed	.25
31—Painful Periods	.25
34—Diphtheria, Ulcerated Sore Throat	.25
35—Chronic Congestions & Eruptions	.25
EXTRA NUMBERS:	
28—Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, or Involuntary Discharges	1.00
32—Diseases of the Heart, Palpitation	1.00
33—Epilepsy, Spasms, St. Vitus' Dance	1.00

Sold by Druggists, or sent post-paid on receipt of price. Dr. HUMPHREYS' MANUAL (144 pages,) MAILED FREE.

HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., 111 & 113 William St., New York.

SPECIFICS.

HUMPHREYS' WITCH HAZEL OIL "THE PILE OINTMENT,"

For Piles—External or Internal, Blind or Bleeding; Fistula in Ano; Itching or Bleeding of the Rectum. The relief is immediate—the cure certain.

PRICE, 50 CTS. TRIAL SIZE, 25 CTS.

Sold by Druggists, or sent post-paid on receipt of price. HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., 111 & 113 William St., NEW YORK

MONEY

We furnish everything. We start you. No risk. You can do the work. This is entirely new land and brings wonderful success every where. Beginners are earning from $25 to $50 per week and upwards, and more after a little experience. We can furnish you the employment and teach you FREE. No space to explain here. For information FREE. TRUE & CO., AUGUSTA, MAINE.

ONLY $2.50
E BEST WATCH
Elizabeth City for the money.
ONE.

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money, and fully guaranteed at
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RELIABLE JEWELERS.

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ACHINERY OF ALL KINDS
ade and Repaired
anboat & Mill Work
a Specialty.
LIZABETH CITY, N. C.
prepared to do Saw-Mill and
work and General Machine
the work of all descriptions.
consists of 16 to 45 inch
and turn 7 feet
Planers 22 by 22 inches by 16
per hour for Machine work are
the work form 50 to 60c.
work from 50 to 60c. Drill
Shaping 35c. Cut-
Forge 50 to 60c. In our
ity we are capable of casting any-
from one pound to one ton.
for castings are as follows:
Bar small 2c; Grates (stand-
General castings from 2½ to
Brass castings from 20 to 30cts per
carry in stock a full line of Boggy
by Kim Wheels; also Standard
Axles, and are prepared to furn-
Axles Fronts and general Foundry
on short notice.
are prepared to do our own
n work and we guarantee our
and prices to compare with any
city.
carry in our Supply Store a full
of Rubber and Leather Belting,
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Lubricators, Steam Gauges,
Goods of all kinds, Belt Lacing,
and Pipe Fittings and Boiler
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Pillow-blocks and Rubber Roofing Paints.
Sole agents for Wood Working
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Machinery of all description and Gaso-
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P. O. Box 220. Manager.

DIRECTORY.

THE CITY.

Commissioners—D. W. Glover, ... Commissioners—D. ... Talbert, J. H. Sawyer, J. E. Wood, J. R. ... Brand, G. W. Ohl; Clerk, C. C. Aydlett; Treasurer, T. E. Mann; Constable and Collector, William Williams; Attorney, Geo. W. ... Street commissioner, Mon oe Pright; Commissioners, Fred. H. Ziegler and ... Twaddy.

Sexton of Cemetery—Jas. C. Brooks.

Chief of Police—T. E. Lamb.

Examining Surgeons of Pensions—Drs. J. ... and W. J. Lumsden.

Justices of the Peace—W. ... of each month at the corner of Road and Church sts.

CHURCHES.

Methodist, Rev. J. H. Hall, pastor; ... Rev. C. S. Blackwell, pastor; Episcopal, Rev. L. L. Williams, rector; Christian, Rev. F. H. Johnston, pastor.

COLORED—Methodist, Rev. H. Pettiford, pastor; Corner Stone, Elder Zion H. ... pastor; Olive Branch, Elder J. A. ... pastor; Sawyer's Chapel, Rev. J. ... Holman, pastor.

M. C. A.—Rooms over Dr. McMullan's store, corner of Mathews and ... streets. Religious exercises every afternoon at 3 o'clock. All gentlemen cordially invited. J. B. Blades, Jr., ... R. G. Pierce, vice president; ... Sawyer; H. O. Hill, treasurer.

LODGES.

Masonic, Eureka Lodge No. 317; Dr. ... Spriggs, W. M.; G. W. Brothers, ... Schumacher, J. W.; D. B. Bradley and F. R. Mann, Treasurer.

I. O. O. F.—Adonis Lodge, No. 14; ... White, N. G.; E. F. Sawyer, V. G.; ... Morrisett, Sec'y; J. F. Sanders, ... urer.

Royal Arcanum: Tiber Creek Council ... C. E. Kramer, Regent; T. B. ... Vice Regent; J. P. Overman, ... F. M. Cook, Jr., Collector; N. ... Parker, Chaplain; W. C. Simons, War-... W. W. Mann, Sentry; C. Gurkin, jr ...

Knights of Honor: John H. Engle, ... Dictor, J. H. Burgess, Reporter, J. P. ... Mann, Treasurer.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Commissioners: G. M. Scott, chairman, ... Whitehurst, Frank Weeks, Joseph ... Harrell, Charles L. Weeks.

Sheriff, Thomas P. Wilcox; Superior ... Clerk, John P. Overman; Register ... Deeds, O. B. Culpepper; Treasurer, ... S. Morris.

Board of Education: G. W. Ward, S. ... Morgan, J. C. Commander. Superintendent of Public Instruction, William J. ... Sec.

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

... Pool,	Carolinian Building
... Culpepper, jr.	Elliott street,
... Ward,	Elliott street,
... Haywood Sawyer,	Main street,
... Aydlett,	Main street,
... Martin,	Main street,
... Culpepper, sr.	Elliott street,
... Brooks,	Carolina Inn Building,
... Lamb,	Main street,
... A. Vaughan,	Carolinian Building.

PHYSICIANS.

... Lamb,	Road street,
... Partridge,	Church street,
... Cook,	Church street,
... McMullan,	Pennsylvania Ave.
... Spriggs,	Church street.

DENTISTS.

... White,	Main street,
... Swindell,	Water street

DRUGGISTS.

... Walsworth,	Road street,
... Wood,	East Main street,
... Partridge,	Water street,
... & Brother,	Main street,
... McMullan,	North Water street.

SCHOOLS.

Public Collegiate Inst't, S. L. Sheep, Prin'l
Public Normal (col.) I. N. Tillett, " P. W. Moore, "

Children Cry for
Pitcher's Castoria.

The North Carolinian.

Wednesday, May 29, 1895.

☞Both corn and cotton backward.

☞Who can tell what the harvest will be?

☞The magistrates of the County meet next Monday.

☞"The oldest inhabitant" don't remember so cool and wet a May.

☞Excepting wheat and oats, rice is the only crop that is looking well.

☞Other papers in the District have come and gone, but the CAROLINIAN has continued on.

☞Vegetables, fresh from the garden, are vastly better and more healthful than canned truck from the store.

☞"Cooking Lessons for Ladies" is the title of a recent lecture. This is all right so far as it goes, but what is needed is some cooking lessons for cooks.

☞Do not be afraid to thin out the fruit. Trees that are loaded down are liable to be injured. The largest and best fruit is grown on trees that are not permitted to overbear.

☞It is announced that the Nag's Head Hotel with Mr. W. M. Baxter as Proprietor, Mr. C. W. Grice as Manager and Mr. Charles Guirkin as Clerk. The steamer Mary E. Roberts has been engaged for the season.

☞To a Wanchese inquirer we will state that the Postmaster at Elizabeth City assures us that the Wanchese package of the CAROLINIAN leaves here every Thursday evening. Inquire at Manteo.

☞"Things is gettin' mighty mixed, mighty mixed," said an old man the other day. "The politicians air tryin' ter tell the farmers about farmin' and the farmers air tryin' ter tell the politicians about politics."

☞The Commencement Exercises of the State Colored Normal School are in progress at the Court House. Go and hear them. You will be interested, especially on to-morrow and Friday nights. Rev. Dr. Blackwell, the eloquent pastor of the Baptist Church, will deliver the annual address on the latter night.

☞The annual meeting of the Chowan Baptist Association at Gatesville last week was well attended. E. F. Aydlett was Moderator and Lycurgus Hoffler Clerk. The next meeting will be held at Berea Church, this county, the second week of July, 1896. Rev. Dr. C. S. Blackwell will preach the Introductory sermon.

☞A contemporary calls attention to the fact that every column in a newspaper requires from five to twenty-five thousand distinct pieces of metal to print, and asks is it any wonder that occasionally one of these many pieces should be displaced? But when it does occur there is always some one who will point it out with supreme satisfaction, and berate the editor for his carelessness.

☞Twenty-six years ago was published the first issue of THE NORTH CAROLINIAN. There was good reason to believe at that time, as we must admit, that an important event in the history of Elizabeth City had occurred; yet the prophets of that day were excusable if they failed to discern its full significance. The paper has appeared regularly, never missing an issue during its over a quarter of a century existence, and it is to-day the oldest paper in the State without any change of editor and proprietor.

☞On Wednesday afternoon we visited the State Colored Normal School at this place, spending some time in each of the three departments—the Primary, taught by Miss C. N. Kearney; the Intermediate, in charge of Prof. J. W. Brown, and the Higher and Classical, under the instruction of Prof. P. W. Moore, the Principal, and we were most favorably impressed with the methods and thoroughness practed in each. This Institution is doing a splendid work and is an important factor in promoting the educational progress of the colored race in this District.

☞Thanks to Mr. Ed. C. Fuller, the expert Machinist of the "North Carolina Machine Shop and Foundry" at this place, our Power Press, which passed through the late fire, has been repaired, fitted up and put in working order "as good as new." Mr. Fuller is a first-class machinist and fully understans his business. By the way, the location of these Works here is a great convenience for all this section as, instead of being obliged to send to Norfolk or New York for machinery of any kind, all can be made and repaired right here at home. Mr. J. F. Blythe, an experienced Machinist, is Foreman of the Works, and Mr. J. H. Partridge is the affable and courteous Manager. For fuller particulars, see advertisement in another column.

☞To-morrow is Decoration day.

☞The latest style in neck wear at McCabe & Grices.

☞A crowd always thinks with its sympathy, never with its reason.

☞"Best they ever had taken," is what they say of Zoeller's Photographs.

☞The Arabians say that he who health has hope, and he who has hope has everything.

☞Have you seen those Patent Leather and Tan Shoes at McCabe & Grices?

☞McCabe & Grice keep the correct styles of Men's and Boy's Hats. Call and get one for Easter.

☞The price of corn at Norfolk 55 cents; in this market 52.

☞Old Pictures copied and enlarged by Zoeller, on Water street.

☞The highest knowledge can be nothing more than the shortest and clearest road to truth.

☞If you want a Shoe that is durable, stylish and up-to-date, you can't do better than try the Zeigler Shoes at THE FAIR.

☞In matters of prudence last thoughts are the best; in matters of morality first thoughts.

☞Carpets, Matting, Oil Cloth, and Spring Clothing at Fowler's, and at the right prices to match the times.

☞He enjoys much who is thankful for little; a grateful mind is both a great and a happy mind.

☞Fowler & Co. will take pleasure in showing you their nice line of Silks, Cashmeres, Henriettas, Hamburgs and White Goods. An examination of goods and prices is sufficient to sell them.

☞Make the best of what you have and do not make yourself miserable wishing for that which it seems good to have, yet which is out of reach.

☞Never permit the spirit of unrest to prompt you to move from a good home, where you are doing well, to a new section.

☞Is your wall faded or discolored? If it is, go to THE FAIR and get some of the Wall Paper they are selling so cheap.

☞The first article of human clothing mentioned in history was an apron. It is spoken of in the book of Genesis, B. C. 4004.

☞A big lot of Men's light Clothing, actual value $12.50, fine, all wool and well made, will be sold at $5.00 suit at Fowler & Co's until sold out. Call and examine them.

☞Eternal vigilance is the price of several things other than liberty. A cash drawer, a treasury and an umbrella require a perpetual vigil.

☞Truckers, you will make no mistake in buying your Potato Barrels of The Jones Manufacturing Company, of this City. They make decidedly the best Truck barrel on the market.

☞Salt for cattle is more important in summer than in winter. When the cows are on grass salt will be highly relished by them, as it serves to keep them in health.

☞LADIES: At Fowler & Co's you'll find over 200 different styles of ladies fine shoes in black and russet. These shoes are manufacturer's samples, and ladies who wear 3's to 4's should not miss this opportunity of purchasing unusualy good shoes at a low price.

LOCAL MENTION.

The sun rose this morning at 4:26 and will set to-night at 7:09.—Now that the battle has been fought and the victory won, the CAROLINIAN repeats, "Let us have peace."—Magnolias in bloom.—Judging from the styles in summer millinery, this will not be a quiet summer.—Money would be more enjoyable if it took people as long to spend it as it does to earn it.—Mr. and Mrs. Mat Baker have removed from Edenton and located here.—There was a frost on Friday morning.—There has been a lively shipping of peas during the past week.—The saddest words: "It might have been." The gladdest words: "It is not."—The following is given as a new version:

Little drops of water,
Falling with a thud,
Though they hadn't oughter
Manufacture mud.

—This may have been the month of May, but it has really felt as if there had been a misprint in the almanac.—Mr. J. A. Kramer will move into his palatial residence on Pennsylvania Avenue this week. It is an ornament to that part of the city.—Any boy can fool his mother, but every man cannot fool his wife.—The Naval Reserves are contemplating an excursion trip at an early day.—The Soda Fountains have not been doing a large business.—Mr. Jacob Wool, of Edenton, was in the city one day last week.—The local Poet hands in the following suggestive hint:

"Full many a gem of purest ray serene,
The dark unfathomed caves of ocean bear;"
Full many a bargain goes for days unseen,
Because the people do not know its there.

—Our young friend R. M. Jennett, of Wanchese, gave us a pleasant call the other day.—The Wag remarks that it is going pretty far to say a woman's jumping from a mouse is another instance of her devotion to Spring fashions.—Mr. H. T. Greenleaf is off on a business trip to New York.—How gorgeously beautiful some of the flower gardens are appearing.—Our Populist friend and patron, Mr. W. T. Lowe, of Okisko, gave us a call on Saturday. He keeps himself well posted in current events by reading the CAROLINIAN and other papers.—"Mary Jane," said the parson, solemnly, "the steak is cooked to a crisp and the potatoes are raw. You have left undone the things that ought to be done, and cooked too done the things that ought not to be done."—A young Benedict now understands it. Hear him:

As I look there spreads o'er her velvet cheek
The tint of summer dawn;
We're married now and I'm free to see
Just how the stuff's put on.

—A wise man prays for wisdom; a fool does not, because he is a fool.—Credit takes the place of money, but cannot keep it.—"My lines have not fallen in pleasant places," remarked the spring poet as he saw the editor drop his verses into the waste basket.—Editor Babb, of the "Perquimans Record," was in town on Saturday. He called and paid his respects.—Did you ever see a candidate for position who did not think he was *the* man for it?—Interviewing a number of farmers on Saturday, the majority of them spoke discouragingly about their crops.—"The great trouble with young men who want to see life," remarks the Philosopher, "is that they imagine that there is none of it worth seeing by daylight."—The susceptive Versifier writes:

Of all the tyrants of the hour,
Who rule the earth with might,
She sways mankind with greatest power,
The dimpled girl in white.

—A man won't save his soul by paying his pew rent and neglecting his grocer.—The Saunterer overheard the following on Water street the other day: "You are mistaken, old man, when you say that the Democratic party is divided. On all the great questions of the day it is a unit." "Perhaps; but when it gets into power and tries to legislate on them it becomes a cipher."—The Rambler reports many of the sidewalks in a bad condition, caused by the continued rains.—Fine strawberries in market.—The smiling Bard advises:

When your'e trouble hit,
Laugh a little bit,
Gloomy shadows oft will flit,
If you have the wit and grit
To laugh a little bit.

—If you want the news take and read the CAROLINIAN.—Straw hats are beginning to appear.—Street Commisioner Bright has been doing needed and good work in the Cemetery.—The Base Ballists continue playing interesting games.—"Why did you ask that young man so many silly questions?" inquired a young lady's companion the other evening. "I wanted to be congenial to him" was the reply.—Mrs Alex Wadsworth is quite ill at her home on Church street.—Some of our fellow citizens are adepts in doing nothing aggressively. Angels look on these men and wonder.—The Lounger says a cool May is pleasant enough, but Lord help us if we have to make it up afterward.—Who will be Mayor, and who the new Municipal officers? are questions still asked by many. The CAROLINIAN will repeat: "Waite and see." There may be some surprises and will be disappointments. It is always so. Every good man can't get a place.—The Humorist remarks that what a woman really wants is to havve a dozen men half crazy about her, and then complain about 'em as "such a nuisance."—Mrs F. M. Cook sr continues quite sick.—The new Board of Town Commissioneers will take charge next Monday.—Hon. T. G. Skinner, of Hertford, was in the City yesterday.—That "Loganberry Soda" Geo. Waters had us to sample was "tip-top." It's a delightful summer beverage.—Felix Jones esq. of Indian Town, called yesterday and paid his respects.—Mr. and Mrs M. L. Sanderlin, after several weeks sojourn here, have returned to Charlotte.—The Methodist protracted meeting continues, and with encouraging success.—Mr. W. J. Bonney, of Wilmington, who has been spending several months here, left for home last evening. He has many friends here.

Food, when it sours on the stomach, becomes innutritive and unwholsome. It poisons the blood, and both mind and body suffer in consequence. What is needed to restore perfect digestion is a dose or two of Ayer's Pills. They never fail to relieve.

Marriage of the Dead.

A strange custom prevails among a certain tribe in the Caucasus. When a single young man dies, some one who has carried to the grave a marriageable daughter in the course of the year calls upon the bereaved parents and says:

"Your son is sure to want a wife. I'll give you my daughter, and you shall deliver to me the marriage portion in return."

A friendly offer of this description is never rejected, and the two parties soon come to terms as to the amount of the dowry, which varies according to the advantages possessed by the girl in her lifetime. Cases have been known where the young man's father has given as much as 30 cows to secure a dead wife for his dead son.—Buch fur Alle.

Croupiers.

The croupiers of Monte Carlo have a school of gambling in which they learn the ins and outs of the games, the methods of defeating trickery, manual dexterity in clearing the boards and paying the stakes, readiness in reckoning and in dealing and shuffling the cards and so on. Most of them come from Alsace.

☞Have your old Pictures copied at Zoeller's. Don't give them to an unreliable copying agent.

FIRST-CLASS BRICK: The Thompson Brick Works manufacture the best Brick for building and all other purposes made in this section. They are well burned and "all right" in every respect. All orders promptly filled. Address F. G. Thompson, manager, Elizabeth City, N.C.

☞The largest stock of Men's Furnishing Goods in the City—perfect fitting and latest styles—at McCabe & Grice's.

☞We sell more Clothing than any other Store in Elizabeth City. We have the largest stock to select from. Call and see us. MCCABE & GRICE.

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WANTED in every county to introduce the Celebrated "Hygea" Waists for all ages. This waist supercedes the corset, and has received the unanimous approval of the leading physicians of America. $3.00 outfit free. Any energetic woman can make from $15 to $50 weekly. Send for circulars and terms. HYGEIA M'F'G CO., 378 Canal st N Y

Children Cry for
Pitcher's Castoria.

In Poor Health

means so much more than you imagine—serious and fatal diseases result from trifling ailments neglected. Don't play with Nature's greatest gift—health.

Brown's Iron Bitters

If you are feeling out of sorts, weak and generally exhausted, nervous, have no appetite and can't work, begin at once taking the most reliable strengthening medicine, which is Brown's Iron Bitters. A few bottles cure—benefit comes from the very first dose—*it won't stain your teeth*, and it's pleasant to take.

It Cures

Dyspepsia, Kidney and Liver
Neuralgia, Troubles,
Constipation, Bad Blood
Malaria, Nervous ailments
Women's complaints.

Get only the genuine—it has crossed red lines on the wrapper. All others are substitutes. On receipt of two 2c. stamps we will send set of Ten Beautiful World's Fair Views and book—free.
BROWN CHEMICAL CO. BALTIMORE, MD.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilbains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. price 25c per box. For sale by Alex. Wadsworth.

Spring Gentle Spring,

But don't spring too far. There's no reason for it when you have McCabe & Grice right at your door.

But what we were going to say was that

Spring,
Gentle
Spring

will soon be knocking at our doors and we're fully prepared for the tender maiden. Our store is filled with seasonable goods at prices that will even make SPRING. GENTLE SPRING stare when she arrives at

McCabe & Grice,

Leading Merchants and Hustlers,

WATER STREET,

Elizabeth City, N. C

THE SONG OF THE SHIRT.

It is of interest to read the exact number of stitches contained in a Shirt, according to the list of their position as given by a Shirt-Maker. When we add to this labor, cost of the material and the cutting out, the puzzle is how can such a garment ever be sold as cheap as it is.

	STITCHES.
Stiching Collar, four sides	3000
Sewing the ends	509
Buttonholes & sewing on buttons	500
Sewing collar & gathering neck	1204
Stitching waistband	1228
Sewing the ends	68
Buttonholes	148
Hemming the slits	264
Gathering the sleeves	840
Setting the waistbands	1468
Stitching shoulder staps, 3 rows	1880
Hemming the bosom	393
Sewing the sleeves	2554
Setting in sleeves and gussetts	8050
Tapping the sleeves	1526
Sewing the seams	848
Setting the gutsetts in	424
Hemming the bottom	1104
Totol stitches	25000

Think of putting 25000 stitches in a fast colored shirt and selling it for 75c. Colored and White Shirts from 39c to $1.

NECKWEAR.

There are social Ties and kindred Ties
And Ties in a games of ball,
But the Neckties that we advertise
Are the prettiest Ties of all.

All the Latest Styles of Neckware at popular prices. The Four-in-Hand Teck, when worn, has the appearance of a self-made tie. Graduated Four-in-Hands, DeJoinville Tecks and Four-in-Hands, Riverside Club Ties, Bows etc., in dark and light colors.

R. Salomonsky,

Reliable Advertiser of Facts.

OUR COLORED PEOPLE.

[Items of interest concerning the Colored People will regularly appear in this column.]

BY SPECIAL REPORTER.

Commencement week with the State Normal School.

Miss Ida Jones, of Hertford, was visiting in our city last week.

Mr. James E. Vaughan, who has spent some time North, is at home on a visit to his parents.

Mr. Joseph Jones, of Edenton, was in our town last week.

Mr. H. A. Faulk returned on Monday from a two weeks' visit to Hertford.

We are sorry to note the illness of our young friend Mr. P. R. Lawrence. We wish him a speedy recovery.

Childrens' Day will be held by Corner Stone Baptist Sunday School on Sunday next. Mr. I. F. Lee will deliver the address.

The Chart Rally at Mt. Lebanon Church on Sunday resulted in an addition of $196 to the treasury of the Church.

Rev. J. W Moore, of Goldsboro, and Mr. Hugh Cale, of this City, were welcome visitors at the Pulic School on Friday evening. Both gave instructive talks.

The Public School closed yesterday. The closing exercises by the children were commendable. The session just closed has been quite a successful one, the total enrolment being 316.

Memorial Day will be observed on Friday. The exercises will be under the auspices of Fletcher Post, No. 20, G. A. R. The Memorial Address will be delivered by Prof. Rooks Turner.

A number of young people highly enjoyed the excellent cream and cake at Mrs Rev. H. H. Norman's on last Friday evening. The "wee sma' hours" were near before the happy number dispersed.

The new Samaritan Hall, on Ehringhaus street, was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies on the 22nd inst. Among those participating in the literary exercises were Rev. M. P. Hawkins, Mrs Emma Jordan and Mr. R. M. Lee of Edenton, and Mesdames S. F. Riddick and L. A. Brown, and the Miss Newbys of this city.

"Satan's agency in our Temptations" was the subject of the sermon to the students of the Normal School by Rev. M. W. D. Norman at Mt. Lebanon Church on Sunday. The sermon was timely and eloquent, and pertinently instructive to those to whom it was especially addressed.

PEOPLE WHO LOVE BOOKS

like to have those books conveniently and properly arranged.
We manufacture and sell several sorts of book cases, dictionary holders, etc.
Being manufacturers, we can afford to sell them at the usual retail prices and to give a valuable present of books with each purchase.
With a $5.00 dictionary holder, for instance, we give you a choice of several sets of books, each worth from $2.00 to $4.00. With a larger purchase, we give more books. Send for price lists, catalogues and lists of premiums.
A postal card will do.

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CASTORIA

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays feverishness. Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd, cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves teething troubles, cures constipation and flatulency. Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

Castoria.

"Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children."
DR. G. C. OSGOOD, Lowell, Mass.

"Castoria is the best remedy for children of which I am acquainted. I hope the day is not far distant when mothers will consider the real interest of their children, and use Castoria instead of the various quack nostrums which are destroying their loved ones, by forcing opium, morphine, soothing syrup and other hurtful agents down their throats, thereby sending them to premature graves."
DR. J. F. KINCHELOE, Conway, Ark.

Castoria.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."
H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Our physicians in the children's department have spoken highly of their experience in their outside practice with Castoria, and although we only have among our medical supplies what is known as regular products, yet we are free to confess that the merits of Castoria has won us to look with favor upon it."
UNITED HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY, Boston, Mass.
ALLEN C. SMITH, *Pres.*

The Centaur Company, 77 Murray Street, New York City.

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WELL STOP RIGHT WHERE YOU ARE.

OUR NEW SPRING STOCK IS FULL OF THEM.

EVERY PURCHASE MADE AT OUR STORE IS A GUARANTEE BY US THAT YOU HAVE OBTAINED THE BEST & MOST FOR YOUR MONEY.

THE FAIR,
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING
Furnishing Goods,
Hats, Caps, Shoes &c.
—WATER STREET—
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

EVERY PURCHASE MADE AT OUR STORE IS AN ASSURANCE BY US THAT YOU'VE RECEIVED THE BEST QUALITY LATEST STYLE, LOWEST PRICE.

We Want Your Trade, we Want it in a way to Hold it.

BY SELLING THE BEST AND DIVIDING PROFITS WE CAN DO IT

If we Merit your Patronage on this basis, Come now and Pick out the Goods

Prices on Everything EXTREMELY LOW.

If it's Bargains You are Looking for, Come At Once to Us.

DON'T STOP TOBACCO

IT'S INJURIOUS TO STOP SUDDENLY and don't be imposed upon by buying a remedy that requires you to do so, as it is nothing more than a substitute. In the sudden stoppage of tobacco you must have some stimulant, and in most all cases the effect of the stimulant, be it opium, morphine, or other opiates, leaves a far worse habit contracted. Ask your druggist about BACO-CURO. It is purely vegetable. You do not have to stop using tobacco with BACO-CURO. It will notify you when to stop and your desire for tobacco will cease. Your system will be as free from nicotine as the day before you took your first chew or smoke. An iron-clad written guarantee to absolutely cure the tobacco habit in all its forms or money refunded. Price $1.00 per box or 3 boxes (30 days treatment and guaranteed cure) for $2.50. For sale by all druggist or will be sent by mail upon receipt of price. SEND SIX TWO CENT STAMPS FOR SAMPLE BOX. Booklets and proofs free. Eureka Chemical & M'f'g Co., La Crosse, Wis.

Office of the PIONEER PRESS CO., C. W. HORNICK, Supt.
St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 7, 1894.

Eureka Chemical and M'f'g Co., La. Cross, Wis.

DEAR SIRS—I have been a tobacco fiend for many years and during the past two years have smoked fifteen to twenty cigars regularly every day. My whole nervous system became affected, until my physician told me I must give up the use of tobacco for the time being at least. I tried the so-called "Keeley Cure," "No-To-Bac" and various other remedies but without success until I accidently learned of your "Baco-Curo." Three weeks ago to-day I commenced using your preparation, and to-day I consider myself completely cured; I am in perfect health, and the horrible craving for tobacco, which every inveterate smoker fully appreciates, has completely left me. I consider your Baco-Curo simply wonderful, and can fully recommend it.
Yours very truly, C. W. HORNICK.

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Spring & Summer
stock of Dry Goods, Clothing, Shoes, Millinery &c.
HAS ARRIVED.
New Goods, New Styles and the Lowest Prices. You are respectfully invited to call and look them over.
MOSES WEISEL.

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Wholesale and Retail.
DRY GOODS
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Bottom Prices to All.

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OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.
Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.
A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,
C. A. SNOW & CO.
OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Curing Cross Eyes.

Strabismus, or "cross eyes," are now safely and almost painlessly corrected. The desired result may be obtained by the wearing of proper spectacles in early youth; but if the evil is not then corrected an operation, later on, will be necessary.

The removal of a "cataract" from the eye is one of the most delicate operations performed by the oculist. A cataract is formed by the lens of the eye becoming opaque, so as to appear grayish or otherwise, when it shuts out the light from the optic nerve. The oculist of to-day cuts into the ball of the eye and removes the darkened lens, and the optician supplies the defect by artificial lenses that make good the sight.

The demand for glass eyes is increasing as the character and quality of the eyes improve. Unsightly eyeballs are now removed in part, leaving enough of the muscles to rotate the glass shell that is placed over them. Where the work is properly done the possessor of the glass eye can move it about with all the naturalness of a real optic, and in many cases it is very difficult to tell the manufactured article from the genuine.

All the wild stories about substituting rabbits' eyes for human eyes, or the statements to the effect that oculists can take eyes from their sockets, wipe them on a coarse towel and restore them unimpaired to the happy patient, are all moonshine, and any one who is called upon to listen to any such tales is perfectly justified if, under such circumstances, he should wink the other eye.—Philadelphia Record.

Penetration of Bullets in Snow.

Some curious tests have been made lately of the penetration of projectiles. According to the report in Cosmos (Paris) the Lebel rifle was the weapon used, and some snow heaps, from one to two yards thick, were placed on the firing-range, situated near Aurillac, and fired at from a distance of fifty yards. It was found that the bullet had stopped at a depth of about five feet. It is believed that the great velocity of the projectile and its rotation (2,500 turns) attracts to it particles of frost and minute icicles, which end by forming a ball and practically annihilated its penetration.

Summer Activities.

If one were to attempt to enumerate and classify the sports of summer, he would have a large job on hand, but at a glance we know that thousands are engaged in these pastimes of land and water. The use of physical and muscular exertion is immense, and as a result the rough usage brings about sprains, hurts, bruises, wounds and cuts, for which the greatest and surest cure is St. Jacobs Oil. All sportsmen know and acknowledge this, as also raisers and trainers of fine horses, and breeders of fine cattle. It is the sportsmen's best reliance and is kept on hand accordingly.

During 1894 over 12,000,000 tons of coal were shipped from the River Tyne, England.

Dr. Kilmer's SWAMP-ROOT cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Pamphlet and Consultation free. Laboratory Binghamton, N. Y.

Missouri convicts have corn bread for dinner six days in the week.

Which Man Wins?

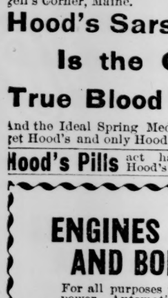
The one with steady nerves and a clear brain. That means, in nine cases out of ten, the man with a good digestion. A Ripans Tabule after dinner may save to-morrow's business.

J. C. Simpson, Marquess, W. Va., says: "Hall's Catarrh Cure cured me of a very bad case of catarrh." Druggists sell it, 75c.

DON'T Wheeze and cough when Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar will cure. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

After six years' suffering, I was cured by Piso's Cure.—MARY THOMSON, 294 Ohio Avenue, Allegheny, Pa., March 19, 1894.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle



The Cratitude

Of those who have long been sufferers from some disease which has baffled the skill of physicians, and then have been restored to health by Hood's Sarsaparilla is difficult to express. It is such feelings which prompt the writing of testimonials like the following:

"I cannot begin to tell how thankful I am for the health Hood's Sarsaparilla has brought me. Since taking it I am a new woman. I was at death's door and my friends thought I could not live. I was crippled with rheumatism and my body was very much bloated. I have taken several bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and now keep it in my house as I would not feel safe to be without it; it gives me instant relief. I am now 50 years old but feel much younger since taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. I gladly recommend it and do all I can for Hood's Sarsaparilla in return for the benefit I have received." MRS. A. LYNCH, Pettingell's Corner, Maine. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla Makes Pure Blood

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the Only True Blood Purifier

And the Ideal Spring Medicine. Be sure to get Hood's and only Hood's.

Hood's Pills act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla. 25c.

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For all purposes requiring power. Automatic, Corliss & Compound Engines. Horizontal & Vertical Boilers. Complete Steam Plants.

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SMOKE

If so here is a chance to get genuine

Key West Cigars

by the box at moderate prices. Address F. J. MUELLER, P. O. Box 494, Key West, Fla. Correspondence Solicited.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D. C. Successfully Prosecutes Claims. Late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bureau. 3 yrs in last war 15 adjudicating claims, atty since

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS. 25 CTS.

MADE HOMELESS BY FIRE

Seventy-five Acres of Buildings Destroyed in St. Albans, Vt.

FIVE HUNDRED SHELTERLESS.

The Flames Started in a Lumber Yard and Laid Waste the Business Part of the Town---Nearly 150 Buildings Burned---A Large Area in Ruins---The New Government Building Gutted.

More than 500 persons were made homeless at St. Albans, Vt., as a result of the $750,000 fire that started at 3 o'clock p. m. and burned fiercely till after 6, razing in that time forty business houses, the new Government building, which was nearly finished, and 100 tenement houses.

There was a high wind blowing from the south when the flames were first seen at 3 o'clock in the lumber yard owned by W. B. Fonda.

The fire company was slow in responding to the alarm, and the lumber, being well seasoned, the flames were beyond control when the apparatus reached the scene. The air was soon ablaze with firebrands shooting hither and thither like meteors. Some of them were carried a mile to remote parts of the city.

While the firemen were trying to subdue the blaze in the lumber yard, flames shot into the air from a dozen other places in town. The people became panic stricken. Household belongings were carted away from nearly every house in the thickly settled part of the city.

Every available horse was impressed into the service of furniture and merchandise saving, and the park was covered with piles of barrels, boxes and furniture. Streets that escaped untouched were also used as storing places, and the churches and school houses were turned into habitations for the homeless.

Six streets in the business part of the place were swept clean of buildings, and a space covering seventy-five acres was made a tangle of ruins. In less than twenty-five minutes after the first alarm was given fire burst out in as many as fifteen places, buildings catching so fast and burning so quickly that the firemen were practically helpless. Help was sent for to Burlington and Swanton, but it was almost six o'clock when the out-of-town firemen arrived. By that time the thickly settled part of the city had been laid waste, and there was little difficulty in protecting the rest of the city.

The extensive plant of the St. Albans Messenger Company, publishers of the Daily and Weekly Messenger, bookbinders and jobbers, was entirely wiped out. Everything was lost. The damage was very heavy. The company had under contract the State printing forms for other papers. The town was in complete darkness at night, the gas and electric lights having been cut off.

Late that night information was gathered which led the citizens to believe the fire was caused by the explosion of a lamp which a woman was using to heat a curling iron. At 8 o'clock a mass meeting was called to take action for relief measures.

LIKE THE SIAMESE TWINS.

A Pair of Remarkable New York Girls Born With a Connecting Link.

A remarkable pair of twins, joined together by a ligament of flesh and bone that runs from the upper part of the pelvis to the base of the spine, was born the other day to Mrs. J. Koehler, the wife of a caterer, who lives in East Forty-second street, New York.

BABES WITH A CONNECTING LINK.

The Koehler twins, as they are known, were born at midnight exactly. Mrs. Koehler was much agitated when she learned of the connecting link between her babies, but the physician reassured her by saying that it was only a figment that can be cut away as soon as the little ones are strong enough to submit to the operation. But there is now no doubt, affirms the New York World, that the cutting of the ligament would be fatal.

Both children are girls and brunettes. They weighed fourteen pounds together, one tipping the scales at seven pounds and a half and the other at six pounds and a half. Each has a perfectly formed and healthy body. The connecting band holds the children facing partly away from each other, but is so elastic that they can be laid flat upon their backs without apparent discomfort, and may even be turned so as to partly face each other.

They act alike and simultaneously in all their motions. When one cries so does the other. Still the doctors claim that they are capable of individual action. The mother is a buxom young German woman about thirty years old. She has another child, a girl about a year and a half old, who is perfectly formed.

The peculiar manner in which her lastborne are tied together is a novelty in medical science. Instead of being merely a band of tissue or flesh, the connection seems to reach inward to the bone. The Siamese twins were joined by a band of tissue in a direct line from side to side, and in two other similar cases the subjects were fastened back to back. In the present case the children have the free use of their arms and legs, and are able by twisting their bodies slightly to look at each other.

The twins are joined nearer the lower end of the sacrum, and the connecting part covers nearly the entire surface of the coccyx. The sacrum is the lowest bone of the spine, and usually consists of five vertebra, and the coccyx is the end of the vertebra in man and tailless monkeys, and is usually the hardest in the human anatomy.

Dr. Granben, President of the County Medical Society, and many other men eminent in medicine and surgery have journeyed again and again to the Koehler residence to examine the wonderful twins. It is their unanimous opinion that the case of these twins is the most remarkable on record.

EARTHQUAKES IN ITALY.

Three Thousand Houses Damaged and Several People Killed in Florence.

The population of Florence, Italy, was thrown into a state of panic by a series of earthquakes that did much damage there and in other places. People who were in their houses when the first shock came ran terror-stricken into the streets, and their cries could be heard throughout the city. The shocks were so violent that houses swayed like ships in a sea-way, and in a number of cases roofs fell in, injuring many persons who had not sought safety in flight.

The wildest scenes were at the theatres, where performances were going on as usual. No respect was shown for the women, weak or aged, and in the rush for the exits many were badly hurt.

At Grassina, a suburb of Florence, the shocks were very violent. The extent of the earth movement may be judged from the fact that a loaded omnibus was overturned. Twelve residents of Grassina were hurt.

After the first severe shocks there were repeated lighter ones. The seismic disturbance was felt at Lucca, Pontedera, and generally throughout Tuscany. The centre of the movement was at Florence. Around Florence a number of houses were destroyed and four persons were killed.

At Lappaggi, a village near Grassina, no less than forty houses were thrown from their foundations and completely wrecked. The body of a young mother with her infant clasped to her heart was found. She had evidently attempted to flee, but, together with her child, was crushed to death beneath the falling walls of her home.

Great damage was done in Florence. An investigation was made by the municipal authorities, who estimated that 3000 houses were damaged. The Cathedral (La Catthedrale di Santa Maria del Flore), an imposing example of Italian Gothic architecture and probably the most remarkable building of its kind in Europe, was somewhat damaged.

The seismic manifestation of this night was the most violent that Florence has known since 1445; the earthquake of 1730, which is historical in the annals of the city, having been slighter.

Income Tax Receipts $75,164.

The income tax receipts at Washington to date amount to $75,164.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

21

MILK AND CREAM.

Decreased receipts and a generally good demand caused a satisfactory trade during the week just completed. The average price for surplus milk at the milk receiving stations was $1.17 per can of 40 quarts.

Receipts of the week, fluid milk, gals			1,512,675
Condensed milk, gals			14,340
Cream, gals			41,127

BUTTER.

Penn.—Fresh, extras	—	@	17½
Firsts	15	@	16½
Thirds to seconds	11	@	14
State—Fancy	16	@	16½
Seconds to firsts	12	@	15
Western Im. Creamery	8	@	13
Western Dairy	—	@	—
Factory, fresh	7	@	10

CHEESE.

State—Fullcream, white, fancy	6¾	@	6½
Full cream, good to prime	5¾	@	5¾
State Factory—Part skims, common to prime	1¼	@	3
Part skims, choice	3¼	@	4
Full skims	—	@	1

EGGS.

State & Penn—Fresh	—	@	15
Jersey—Fancy	—	@	15½
Western—Prime to choice	14	@	14½
Duck eggs	—	@	—
Goose eggs	—	@	—

BEANS AND PEAS.

Beans—Marrow, 1894, choice	—	@	2 40
Medium, 1894, choice	1 85	@	1 90
Pea, 1894, choice	1 95	@	2 00
Red kidney, 1894, choice	1 85	@	1 90
White kidney, 1894, choice	2 30	@	2 35
Black turtle soup, 1894	1 60	@	1 65
Lima, Cal., 1894, ₱ 60 lbs	2 95	@	3 00
Green peas, bbls	—	@	1 02½

FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.

Cranberries, Cape Cod, ₱ bbl	—	@	—
Jersey, ₱ crate	—	@	—
Apples, greenings, ₱ bbl	—	@	—
Baldwin	3 50	@	4 50
Golden Russet	2 50	@	3 00
Grapes, Del., ₱ basket	—	@	—
Catawba	—	@	—
Strawberries, Norfolk, ₱ qt	7	@	10
Md., prime, ₱ qt	11	@	12

HOPS.

State—1894, choice, ₱ lb	8½	@	9
1894, common to fair	4	@	6
Pacific Coast, choice	8½	@	9
Good to prime	6½	@	8
Old odds	2	@	3

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay—Prime, ₱ 100 lb	—	@	80
Clover mixed	60	@	65
Straw—Long rye	50	@	65
Oat	40	@	45

LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, ₱ lb	11½	@	12
Spring chickens, ₱ pair	70	@	1 25
Roosters, old, ₱ lb	—	@	7
Turkeys, ₱ lb	8	@	10
Ducks, ₱ pair	50	@	80
Geese, ₱ pair	60	@	1 12
Pigeons, ₱ pair	25	@	45

DRESSED POULTRY.

Turkeys, ₱ lb	9	@	12
Chickens, Phila. broilers	38	@	43
Capons, Phila	—	@	—
Western	—	@	—
Fowls, ₱ lb	9½	@	10½
Ducks ₱ lb	9	@	12
Geese, ₱ lb	5	@	8
Squabs, ₱ doz	1 75	@	3 00

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, Bermuda, ₱ bbl	5 00	@	7 00
Southern, ₱ bbl	4 00	@	5 50
Sweet, ₱ bbl	1 50	@	2 50
Cabbage, N. C., ₱ bbl	1 75	@	2 25
Onions—Yellow, ₱ bbl	—	@	—
Bermuda, ₱ crate	1 00	@	1 10
Squash, marrow, ₱ bbl	—	@	—
Yellow, ₱ crate	—	@	—
Asparagas, ₱ doz. bunches	1 00	@	2 00
Cucumbers, Fla., ₱ crate	60	@	1 00
Celery, Southern, ₱ doz	50	@	85
Beets, ₱ 100 bunches	2 00	@	4 00
Peas, N. C., ₱ basket	1 25	@	2 50
Radishes, ₱ 100 bunches	50	@	60
Spinach	75	@	1 00
Tomatoes, ₱ carrier	5 00	@	6 00
Rhubarb	1 50	@	2 00
Lettuce, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	2 00
Kale	50	@	75

GRAIN, ETC.

Flour—City Patents	—	@	4 40
Spring Patents	3 75	@	4 15
Wheat, No. 2 Red	—	@	75¼
July	—	@	76¾
Corn—No. 2	59	@	59½
Oats—No. 2 White	—	@	37
Track, White	38	@	42
Malt—Western	—	@	—
Barley—Ungraded Western	—	@	—
Seeds—Timothy, ₱ 100	5 90	@	6 50
Clover	8 75	@	9 50
Lard—City steam	—	@	6¾

LIVE STOCK.

Beeves, city dressed	7¼	@	9
Milch cows, com. to good	—	@	—
Calves, city dressed	6½	@	9½
Country dressed	6	@	8½
Sheep, ₱ 100 lbs	4 37	@	4 60
Lambs, ₱ 100 lbs	4 00	@	7 00
Hogs—Live, ₱ 100 lbs	4 90	@	5 00
Dressed	5	@	7½

"Keep Off the Grass" No More.

Park Commissioner Robert B. Roosevelt has ordered that most of the "Keep Off the Grass" signs in Central Park, New York City, be removed, and that children be allowed to roam at will over the turf. Many protests against this change were made, but Mr. Roosevelt claimed that since the people paid for the parks they should have a free use of them.

Falling Off in Coal Production.

The United States Geological Survey has issued a report on the production of coal in 1894, compiled by Statistician E. W. Parker. The total product was 170,864,085 tons of 2000 pounds, valued at $186,154,604, a decrease for the year 11,499,689 short tons.

Newsy Gleanings.

New York State has now thirty-seven cities.

The Cherokee Indians may move to Mexico.

England is watching America's silver contest.

French troops in Madagascar are suffering from fever.

California summer-resort tourists ar being held up by bandits.

The Chicago Woman's Club has decided to admit colored women.

The Rothschilds are reported to be buying gold direct from the mines.

Chile and Bolivia have concluded an offensive and defensive alliance.

In Brooklyn, N. Y., the trolley record is 109 killed and more than 500 maimed.

The silver convention, in session in Salt Lake, Utah, formed the Bimetallic Union.

The strawberry crop of Southern Illinois is probably one-third blasted by the late frosts.

The first colored Catholic church in the South has been dedicated at New Orleans, La.

Considerable damage has been done to wheat in Indiana and Illinois by the Hessian fly.

The receipts from the new Baltic Canal are figured at nearly $1,000,000 annually, half profit.

A committee of the British House of Commons reported against the right of Peers to sit in that body.

United States Secret Service officers have discovered an extensive fur-smuggling conspiracy in Canada.

Capital, anticipating Japanese rule, is going extensively into sugar refineries on the Island of Formosa.

Bicycles are apt to become a regular part of a policeman's outfit in future. Two Chicago (Ill.) policemen demonstrated its practicability by capturing an escaped murderer after a chase of a mile.

John F. Cook, Jr., the only colored resident of Bonnerport, Idaho, has just been elected Mayor of the town.

The coffee crop of South and Central America this year will be about ten per cent. short of the crop last year.

Andrew Carnegie, the Pittsburg (Penn.) Iron founder, was sued for alleged infringement of patents on nickel-steel armor.

The Korean Government is sending a number of bright young men to this country to study medicine, the science and the practical arts.

Captain Archibald Bill, of the Salvation Army, at Ellenville, N. Y., lays all his troubles to his appetite for mince pie. He pawned his clothes to be able to indulge it, and finally forged a note for $1000 for the same purpose.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals at Boston, Mass., decided that the Berliner patent of the Bell Telephone Company is valid.

Dr. Francis Galton's method of identifying criminals by their thumb prints is to be put in use by the Chicago (Ill.) Police Department.

Dwight Hitchcock, once a railroad President worth $300,000, died penniless the other day at the Cook County Poorhouse, in Chicago, Ill.

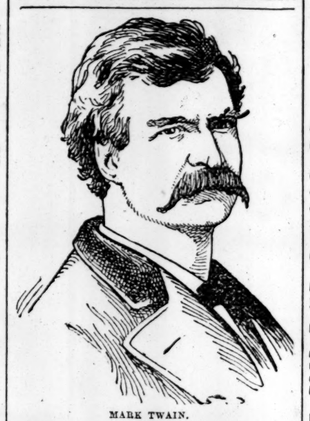
W. H. Thompson, alias "Kid," was sentenced, under the new law, in Los Angeles, Cal., to be hanged at San Quentin for the Roscoe train robbery.

Foreign military representatives will not be allowed hereafter to be present at tests by the United States Government of armor, guns and ammunition.

A CHECKERED CAREER.

Mark Twain, the Humorist, Will Make a Lecture Tour of the World.

Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain), a reproduction of whose latest portrait is printed herewith, has just signed a contract to tour the world and deliver lectures in all the principal cities where the English language is spoken. This is the result of serious financial difficulties following the failure of the firm of publishers which he established in 1884. Mr. Clemens has had a checkered



MARK TWAIN.

career. He was born at Florida, Mo., November 30, 1835. At the age of thirteen he was apprenticed to a printer, and worked at his trade in all of the larger cities of the United States. In 1855 he was a pilot on the Mississippi River. In 1861 he was private secretary for his brother, who was then Secretary of State for Nevada. Mr. Clemens spent a short time in the Hawaiian Islands in 1864, and then returned to California, where he delivered a series of humorous lectures. In 1872 he was married in Buffalo, N. Y., to a lady of great wealth. In 1874 he visited England on a lecturing tour and was very successful. Since that time he has more or less actively followed literary pursuits.

GOLD AND SILVER PRODUCTION.

An Increase in the Yellow and a Heavy Falling Off in the White Metal.

The Director of the Mint, Mr. R. E. Preston, estimates the production of gold by the mines of the United States, approximately, during the calendar year 1894, to have been 1,910,830 fine ounces of the coining value of $39,500,000, an increase over 1893 of $3,500,000, which is the largest amount produced in any year since 1878. The production of silver from the mines of the United States is estimated to have approximated in 1894 49,500,000 ounces, of the coining value of $64,000,000, showing a decrease as compared with 1893 of 10,503,000 ounces.

In the production of gold, California leads with an output of $13,570,000; Colorado coming second with $9,491,000; Montana third, with $3,651,000, and South Dakota, $3,299,000. Colorado heads the list in silver by an output of 23,281,400 fine ounces, of the coining value of $30,131,200; Montana second, with a production of 12,830,000 fine ounces, followed by Utah with a production of 5,892,000 fine ounces, and Idaho with 3,243,500 fine ounces. At the average price of silver for the calendar year 1894 ($0.635), the commercial value of the silver product of the mines of the United States is $31,432,500.

In regard to the product of the world's gold and silver for 1894, the returns are incomplete, but as far as received show an increase in the production of gold over 1893 of about $21,000,000, the largest increase being in Africa.

The production of silver in the world, it is estimated, will be from 145,000,000 to 150,000,000 ounces for the calendar year 1894. The heaviest falling off in the production is in the United States, followed by Australia, Mexico showing a gain of 2,700,000 ounces. Mexico also gains in her production of gold $1,500,000.

ROBBED OF $25,000.

A Bank Clerk in London Relieved of a Tin Case Containing the Money.

A bold robbery occurred in the Williams Deacon and Manchester and Salford Bank, London. A clerk attached to Coutts & Co.'s bank went to the former institution with a tin case containing $25,000 in bank notes for deposit. Pending some preliminaries to the fulfilment of his errand the clerk placed the case of notes on the counter beside him.

Half a minute later a stranger walked in and placed an empty case, an exact counterpart of the one containing the notes, by the side of it. The attention of Coutt's clerk being directed elsewhere for a few seconds, the stranger removed the $25,000 case and walked away.

The alarm was immediately raised, but it was found that the stranger, in the short time required for him to exchange the cases, had also bolted the door of the private entrance to the bank on the outside, so that his pursuers were greatly delayed in following him.

Prominent People.

The Shah of Persia will not remain at a table on which salmon or lobster is placed.

Hon. Jerry Simpson, the Kansas Populist, saved fifteen thousand dollars while in Congress.

The golden jubilee of Archbishop Williams, of Boston, was celebrated there in a magnificent manner.

The Parkhurst memorial subscription, opened in New York City to commemorate the reformer's success, was closed, the total being $28,959.57.

"Mark Twain" is said to have lost the greater part of his fortune in injudicious business investments.

Lord Rosebery's physicians think every week he remains Prime Minister of England takes a year off his life.

Gladstone has written a letter commending the movement for a reunion of the Scottish and other Presbyterian churches.

Private Secretary Thurber is said to be one of the cleverest narrators of dialect stories ever known in Washington.

Miss Rose Cleveland, sister of the President, is gray-haired and has a pleasant face. She is rather stout, but her taste in dress is excellent and she is invariably attired according to the latest fashions.

James Whitcomb Riley writes very slowly and with painstaking care. "Bill" Nye, his old associate and friend, says that he digs his pencil into the paper so hard that the several sheets below form manifold copies of the original.

The Marquis of Londonderry, with the view of encouraging his tenantry, has decided to establish an agricultural show for their special benefit.

Dr. von Stephan, the genial and clever head of the German postal service, has just celebrated his twenty-fifth anniversary as Postmaster-General.

Admiral Meade, whose name was connected with an interview criticising the Administration's foreign policy, is a first cousin of General George Meade, the hero of Gettysburg.

As soon as it was announced that Henry George had been named in the will of a wealthy English manufacturer he was besieged by callers asking aid and by begging letters.

T. B. Aldrich, the poet and writer, is an alert, active man of fifty. He is always fashionably dressed and wears his mustache waxed in French fashion.

Mayor Strong, of New York City, has ordered that the American flag shall float over the City Hall whenever he is in the building.

Senator Manderson, of Nebraska, has a fine collection of Indian relics at his home in Omaha, and one that time will render each year of increasing value, for our Indians and their ways will soon be things of a past generation.

Senator Vest, of Missouri, is an auction fiend. He attends all the rug sales, art sales and auctions of fine brac-a-brac, and often picks up some article of vertu. His taste and judgment in such things is said to be infallible.

The Mikado has instituted an "Imperial Order of the Kite," to be a sort of Japanese equivalent of the British Victoria Cross.

General William Mahone seems to have become a permanent member of the Southern colony in Washington. His political prestige is only a memory, and he is not the rich man he was a few years ago. But he dresses as neatly as ever, keeps up his spirits and tells entertaining stories at his favorite hotel.

Probably no master mariner has saved so many lives as Captain Hans Doxrud, the commander of the Red Star steamship Switzerland, trading between Philadelphia and Antwerp. He has saved the lives of eighty-three persons, who were rescued from nine sinking vessels. Four gold medals have been awarded him.

INCOME TAX LAW KILLED

Decree of the United States Supreme Court on the Measure.

SHIRAS CHANGES HIS VOTE.

The Vote Stood Five to Four---Chief Justice Fuller and Justices Field, Gray, Brewer and Shiras Against, Justices Harlan, White, Jackson and Brown For---The Court's Conclusions.

The income tax law was declared unconstitutional in toto by the United State Supreme Court at Washington.

The vote of the Court resulted five against the constitutionality of the law to four for the law. Those against the law were Chief Justice Fuller and Justices Field, Gray, Brewer and Shiras.

For the law Justices Harlan, White, Brown and Jackson.

Chief Justice Fuller read the decision for the Court. Justices Harlan, Jackson and Brown read dissenting opinions.

The conclusions of the Court were as follows:

"(1.) We adhere to the opinion, already announced, that taxes on real estate being undisputably direct taxes, taxes on the rents or income of real estate are equally direct taxes.

"(2.) We are of the opinion that taxes on personal property or on the income of personal property are likewise direct taxes.

"(3.) The tax imposed by sections 27 to 37, inclusive, of the act of 1894, so far as it falls on the income of real estate and on personal property, being a direct tax within the meaning of the constitution, and therefore unconstitutional and void, because not apportioned according to representation, all those sections, constituting one entire scheme of taxation, are necessarily invalid.

"The decrees hereinbefore entered in this Court will be vacated. The decrees below will be reversed and the cases remanded, with instructions to grant the relief prayed."

Sections 27 to 37 of the tariff act of 1894, referred to in the conclusions of the Court in the opinions, are all that section of the act relating to the income tax, so that the entire tax law is declared void specifically.

The chamber of the Court was crowded for quite a time before the Court convened at noon. Those present included many attorneys and several members of Congress. The general impression among them was that the decision would be adverse to the law as an entirety, and this was increased by a rumor which was current after the Court convened to the effect that at the conference which occurred at ten o'clock in the morning a definite conclusion had been reached and that Justice Shiras, concerning whose attitude there had been some doubt, had cast his vote against the constitutionality of the law on all points. The consultation continued until a few minutes before twelve, all the members of the Court being present, including Justice Jackson. The fact that Justice Jackson was in the city and that he had participated in the consultation did not become generally known until a few minutes before the Court came in. He occupied his seat with the other members of the Court, making a full bench present at the delivery of the opinion, as there was at the hearing.

Chief Justice Fuller delivered the main opinion of the Court, which consisted of about 7000 words.

Money Paid to Be Refunded.

Internal Revenue Commissioner Miller says that under Section 3220 of the Revised Statutes all the money paid in on account of the income tax will be refunded to the payees by the Treasury Department without delay. Acting under this section internal revenue taxes wrongfully collected are daily refunded by his office, and the same section will be taken as to repaying the income tax collected. It amounts to only $73,000.

MEADE REPRIMANDED.

The Rear Admiral Retired From the Service by the President.

Rear Admiral Meade has been placed on the retired list with a reprimand for criticising the Administration. The criticism occurred in an interview with Admiral Meade published in a New York paper. In answer to a request of the Navy Department, Admiral Meade refused to deny or affirm the correctness of the interview. Secretary Herbert recommended the retirement and the President endorsed thereon as follows:

"EXECUTIVE MANSION, May 20, 1895.

"The within recommendation is approved and Rear Admiral Richard W. Meade is here

REAR ADMIRAL MEADE.

by retired from active service pursuant to Section 1443 of the Revised Statutes.

"The President regrets exceedingly that the long active service of this officer, so brilliant in its early stages and so often marked by honorable incidents, should at its close be tarnished by conduct at variance with a commendable career and inconsistent with the example which an officer of his high rank should furnish of subordination and submission to the restraints of wholesome discipline and manifest propriety.

"GROVER CLEVELAND."

The National Game.

Batting alone is winning for the Philadelphias.

Chicago is the surprise of the season in a baseball way.

Rhines, of Cincinnati, seems to be pitching in his 1890 form.

New York has declined an offer from Detroit for Murphy.

Burkett, of Cleveland, at present leads the League in batting.

Lowe, of Boston, is covering more ground this year than ever.

Hawley, of Pittsburg, at present is the leading League pitcher.

The Pittsburg Club has signed Pitcher Weyhing of Philadelphia.

Clingman is playing a magnificent game at third base for Pittsburg.

Chicago makes the claim that Dahlen is the fastest shortstop in the League.

Speed is counting this year in the box. The players no longer fear curves.

The New Yorks are not playing ball like "coming champions" by any means.

Captain Nash is doing the best batting for Boston. Champion Duffy is lagging.

Hoy, the deaf-mute centre fielder, is playing great ball for Cincinnati this year.

The St. Louis team is much stronger than its position up to date would indicate.

Neither St. Louis nor Louisville can exist without the revenues from Sunday games.

The Western verdict is that the Brooklyn team is too slow and lacks snap and enthusiasm.

Umpire Gaffney says the Eastern League teams play just as fast ball as the National League teams.

Latham, of Cincinnati, this season is paying more attention to baseball and less to "funny business."

Breitenstein, the star pitcher for St. Louis, seems unable to retain effectiveness more than half a dozen innings.

Brouthers materially strengthens the Louisvilles in batting—a department in which they were already quite strong.

Pitcher Cuppy, of the Cleveland team, wears a glove on his left hand to stop hard hit balls. So does Nichols, of the Bostons.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED

Washington Items.

Secretary Herbert approved the unanimous recommendation of the Naval Small Arms Board that the new Lee rifle be adopted as the service weapon.

Frank P. Hastings presented to the State Department his credentials, as Hawaiian Charge d'Affairs, succeeding Lorin M. Thurston.

Henry T. Thurber, the President's Private Secretary, left Washington for Buzzard's Bay, Mass., to make arrangements for the visit of the President's family and his own family during the summer.

Congressman William Cogswell, of Massachusetts, is dead, after a long illness in Washington. He was born in Bradford, Mass., August 23, 1838.

The Board of Naval Bureau Chiefs decided to build the two new battleships with doubled storied turrets, to place thirteen-inch guns in the lower turrets and eight-inch guns in the upper turrets.

The Congressional Commission appointed to investigate the condition of the surviving victims of the Ford's Theatre disaster of June 9, 1893, met at the Capitol. The commission has over one hundred cases to investigate. In four cases the sufferers are insane.

The Secretary of the Interior made a requisition on the Secretary of the Treasury for $140,140,000 for the payment of pensions.

Colonel Judson D. Bingham, Assistant Quartermaster-General, was placed on the retired list of the United States Army, having reached the age of sixty-four years.

The President signed the proclamations declaring the Yankton Sioux reservation in South Dakota and the Silety reservation in Oregon open to settlement at noon May 21.

Domestic.

RECORD OF THE LEAGUE CLUBS.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.	Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Cincinnati.	18	8	.692	Baltimore	10	9	.526
Pittsburg	17	8	.680	Philadel.	11	11	.500
Chicago	17	10	.630	St. Louis.	10	17	.370
Cleveland.	15	10	.600	Brooklyn.	7	16	.304
Boston	12	9	.571	Wash'gt'n.	7	16	.304
New York.	12	10	.545	Louisville.	5	17	.227

A dynamite explosion occurred on the farm of William Pyle, six miles south of Elkton, Md. Pyle and several workmen were killed.

Evidence was presented to the Grand Jury with a view to indicting the projectors of twelve of the largest department stores in New York City for selling spurious silverware.

The overdue French line steamer La Gascogne arrived at New York with the pistonhead of her intermediate cylinder broken.

Eight thousand union brickmakers of Chicago went on strike.

Twenty shopmates saw sixteen-year-old Rachel Radus caught in the machinery and whirled to her death in the bindery in New York City where she worked, and many fainted at the sight.

The dedicatory exercises of the $1,000,000 Odd Fellows' Temple were held in Philadelphia.

At Nanticoke, Penn., George and Arthur Watkins, aged five and eight years, respectively, were burned to death.

Ex-Recorder Smyth was installed as Grand Sachem of the Tammany Society in New York City.

The Confederate monument was unveiled at Raleigh, N. C., by Stonewall Jackson's grandchild.

The United States cruiser Columbia started from the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Navy Yard on her trip to Kiel.

Secretary Carlisle made a speech in Covington, Ky., opposing the free and unlimited coinage of silver and favoring the gold standard.

The Presbyterian General Assembly adopted the anti-Briggs report of the Seminaries Committee in favor of church control of seminaries by a vote of 432 to 98.

Charles Meister, a teamster at Grant's Pass, Oregon, threw his wife into a pool of water and held her head under until she was drowned.

Wheat advanced sixteen points and caused great excitement on the Produce Exchanges in Chicago and New York City. Crawford & Valentine, one of the largest firms of grain brokers in Chicago, assigned. They were short on wheat. Stevens & Co., commission brokers in New York City, failed.

At Athens, Ga., a daughter was born to Mrs. Hoke Smith, wife of the Secretary of the Interior, where Mrs. Smith is spending the summer.

Ex-President Benjamin Harrison was the principal guest of honor at the semi-centennial celebration of the New Jersey Historical Society at Newark, and was presented with a gold medal as the centennial President of the United States.

Dr. Robert Russell Booth, of New York, was elected Moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly at Pittsburg, Penn., on the first ballot.

The New Jersey Court of Pardons, by a vote of six to two, remitted the sentence of one year's imprisonment imposed on Dennis McLaughlin, John C. Carr, Nicholas Crusius and Gottfried Walbaum, the "Big Four" of the Guttenberg race track.

Jones & Laughlin, operating the extensive American Iron Works, Pittsburg, Penn., have voluntarily advanced the wages of all their skilled workmen ten per cent. About 1000 men share in the advance.

The widow of Policeman Christian Otto was awarded $6500 by a jury at Elizabeth, N. J., in a case brought to recover $10,000 from the Suburban Electric Light Company for the killing of her husband by electricity in a pole with which he came in contact.

Peter Hardeman Burnett, first Governor of California, died in San Francisco, eighty-seven years old. He was born in Nashville, Tenn., of Virginia parentage.

A twenty days' extra session of the Tennessee Legislature will be held.

Warrants were issued for seventy-four members of the Pennsylvania Legislature for absence without leave.

The price of wheat in Chicago rose to 70⅝ cents a bushel.

Foreign Notes.

The c